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THE CHINA PRESS

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ASSEMBLY OPENED WITH PRESIDENT LI GREETING MEMBERS

400 of Both Houses Attend; Speaker of Senate Makes Inaugural Address

POSTPONE BUSINESS

No Session for Fortnight; Tong Shao-yi Promises To Go North

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Peking, August 1.—Parliament was formally opened this morning. There were about 400 Senators and Representatives present. President Li Yuan-hung attended in person.

The ceremony opened at 10 o'clock, when President Li Yuan-hung, attired in a frock-coat, entered amid the applause of the assemblage and took his seat to the left of and slightly behind the Speaker, Mr. Wang Chia-hsiang.

The Speaker of the Senate opened the proceedings, by reading an address of welcome and congratulation to the members, which was received with applause. Then President Li Yuan-hung read a short address of a similar nature, which was applauded.

Then everybody rose and bowed thrice in the direction of the national flag behind the Speaker's chair, while the President's band outside played the National Anthem. President Li Yuan-hung next took an oath affirming his determination to abide by the constitution. The band played an appropriate tune, concluding the simple ceremony, which had lasted only ten minutes.

The galleries of the House were packed with spectators, including a number of foreigners. After the ceremony, the President, Ministers of the Cabinet and members were photographed.

It is understood that Mr. Tong Shao-yi has promised definitely to come up to Peking.

No Business Meetings Yet
Ostasiatieche Lloyd

Peking, August 1.—The Parliament was formally opened this morning, President Li Yuan-hung being present. 142 members of the Upper House and 346 members of the Lower House were assembled. The streets leading from the President's residence to the Parliament were guarded by troops.

Though the Parliament has a quorum, the meetings will probably not begin before a fortnight. In the meantime, a general interchange of views between the members of Parliament will take place.

Shanghai Celebrates

In response to a request sent by the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs to the local Chamber of Commerce and other public associations, there was a very general display of the Republican flag by Chinese hongs in the Settlement, yesterday, in honor of the opening of Parliament. There were also numerous informal gatherings.

All the Chinese newspapers in Shanghai, except the Sinwanpao, Shunpao and the Eastern Times, printed their front pages in red ink to commemorate the day.

Parliamentary Procedure

According to the Shunpao, the two Houses of Parliament have decided to elect the Vice-President first and then to discuss about the Cabinet Ministers and the drafting of the constitution, but about all these questions pourparlers will first be opened and then the final discussion will follow. The Vice-President may be decided within one month and the other two will be decided in two months.

Three views are held by the members of Parliament about the drafting of the Constitution, namely:

(a)—To use the draft of the constitution compiled by the commission for the constitution of Parliament at the Temple of Heaven in 1912.

(b)—To draft a quite new constitution.

(c)—To revise the constitution based on the draft of the Temple of Heaven.

Reform of Systems

The Shunpao says that the provincial Government systems will be re-

(Continued on Page 2)

BURY HATCHET, Advice Dr. Wu Ting-fang Offers To Parliament as It Assembles

Members Must Not Busy Themselves With Formation Of Clashing Parties, Declares Veteran Statesman

On six continents Dr. Wu Ting-fang is known to the newspaper fraternity as a political sage who indulges in bland and voluble silence with interviewers when it comes to questions about Chinese affairs. Dr. Wu is always clever, friendly and witty—but seldom, if ever, does the interviewer come away with the things that editors like to see on their front pages.

It may be that the present crisis and the great opportunity that faces this Republic of China had something to do with Dr. Wu's attitude yesterday. At any rate he broke his ancient habit. From the wisdom gained by years of observation he spoke of the needs of China and made suggestions for the parliamentarians, which, if they are followed, will go far toward soothing the long-troubled political situation. The occasion that brought the interview was the meeting of the Parliament in Peking yesterday. Dr. Wu's advice to the lawmakers, reduced to its essence, was:

Bury the hatchet!

He said that it was a great mistake for the members of Parliament to busy themselves now with the formation of clashing parties and societies. Their duty is to construct a form of government that will give China a firm hold upon herself and place her among the nations in a position that her wealth, population and commerce demand. When this government is in smooth operation—then parties can be formed to elect the government officials under it. He advised against the immediate resumption of activities by the Kuomintang and other similiar associations.

Too Much Friction

He pointed out that the result was too much chafing and friction among the different parties and too little attention to the demands of the whole country.

At first it looked as though Dr. Wu was to take the offensive and interview his interviewer as of old.

"You wanted to ask me about politics?" he repeated. "Has parliament met today?"

He was told that at the time no despatch on the subject had been received from Peking. It was suggested that he might have something to say. It happened that he did. He leaned across the table and in his earnestness his voice rose as it does when he makes one of his popular speeches.

"Recently," said he, "there have been a great many meetings and receptions for the parliamentarians who came to Shanghai on their way to Peking. I spoke before these meetings nearly every day and I told them all the same thing.

"I told them that what China needs now is a union of all factions, parties and societies for the good of the nation. I told these men that they were going to Peking where the eyes of all their countrymen would be on them and I spoke of my hopes concerning the work they would accomplish. Not only were they being watched by the Chinese but by every nation of the earth. I impressed on them the importance of their meeting and the opportunity that was before them. I couldn't tell them too often that the most important thing was for them to let their party affairs wait until they had given their country a strong and stable government.

No Time For Parties

"Political parties are all very well for counter-acting and checking each other. But this is not the time for their formation and activities.

"You know of course that a great many societies and parties have been organized. They all wrote to me and asked me to join. I did. I joined them all. Now I am a member of about every party in China. So when one of these parties had a meeting I would get up before it and say: 'I have a right to talk to you because I am one of your members.'

Then, Dr. Wu says, he would preach another sermon on the necessity of putting aside party demands for the good of the Republic. To impress on them his views he used a metaphor.

Like Building House

"I told these parliamentarians," he continued, "that it was just like building a house. First you put in the foundation, then you put up the frame-work and the walls, and last of all you put on the roof. Parties are the roof—that is the last part of the work. And they are necessary too, but this is not the time for them. You wouldn't build a house by putting the roof up first and building downward to the foundation.

"Parties are all right when their time comes. But the time for their formation will not be until China has a strong and just system of government. When the form of government is carefully established

(Continued on Page 2)

'Good Bye, Boys, We're on Our Way to Mexico'

Singing and laughing, the 71st Regiment, New York National Guard, composed of 1,655 officers and men, all fully equipped and ready for active service, left New York on June 27, for the Mexican border.

At least one-fifth of the men in the regiment wore the little red, yellow, white and green bar, the badge of foreign service, indicating that they had been out in 1898.

Too Much of Brave Words, Says Hughes

Manifest Lack of Action; He Blames Administration For Teuton Plots

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

New York, July 31.—Mr. Charles E. Hughes, in his speech of acceptance of the Republican nomination for the Presidency of the United States, said that he stood unflinchingly for American rights. There had been brave words, but they had not saved American lives, owing to the manifest lack of any disposition to back the words with action.

If there had been direct and decisive representations, instead of equivocal conversations, no American lives would have been lost in the Lusitania. With regard to Teutonic plots, he accused the administration of failing to have taken prompt and vigorous measures to check these utterly intolerable alien intrigues.

TWO MORE SHANGHAI MEN OFF TO FRONT

Messrs. A. F. Deane and D. L. Ralph, both of the Butterfield and Swire Co., sailed for Great Britain yesterday to offer their services to the government. Both are well-known here and extremely popular. They had a splendid send-off. Mr. Ralph only recently was successful in passing the Council's examination for a commission in the Maxim Co., S.V.C. He is also one of the best local Rugger players and figured in more than one interport game. The two gentlemen carry with them the best wishes of their many friends in Shanghai.

Thames Estuary Area Attacked by Zeppelins

Midnight Dash Over Eastern English Coast; One Escapes When Pursuer Injured

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 1.—Official.—A number of hostile air-ships, before midnight, crossed our eastern and south-eastern coasts and dropped some bombs off the Thames Estuary. Their attack is proceeding.

Apparently, a considerable number of air-ships took part in to-night's raid and cruised for some time over Lincolnshire, Norfolk, Suffolk, Cambridge, Essex, Kent and Huntingdon. They dropped bombs indiscriminately on localities of no military importance.

Our anti-aircraft guns at one spot came into action, with, it is believed, good effect. Details are lacking.

The Admiralty announces that an aeroplane pursued a Zeppelin, thirty miles off the East Coast, at 5.15 p.m. today. The pilot had fired two trays of ammunition into the Zeppelin when he was temporarily incapacitated by a portion of his machine-gun flying off and stunning him. When he recovered consciousness, the Zeppelin was nowhere to be seen and, therefore, he returned.

NO MORE MARTIAL LAW!

The abolition of martial law and other similar orders was effected yesterday morning at 8 o'clock. The police do not carry rifles in the daytime as they used to do, but will carry them at night.

VENGEANCE FOR FRYATT IS NOW UNDER DEBATE

May Ban Germany from Comity Of Nations 'Until Crime Has Been Expiated'

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, July 31.—In the House of Commons, today, Mr. Asquith said that the Government had learned with the utmost indignation of the atrocious murder of Captain Fryatt. The question of taking immediate action was engaging attention.

Coming contemporaneously with the lawless cruelties in connection with the wholesale deportations from Lille and other occupied parts of France, it shows that the German High Command, under stress of military defeat, has renewed its policy of terrorism.

It was impossible to conjecture what further atrocities would occur, but His Majesty's Government would repeat emphatically their resolve that these crimes should not go unpunished. When the time arrives, they are determined to bring the criminals, whoever they be and whatever their position, to justice.

In cases such as this, the men who authorised the system under which the crime was committed may well be the guiltiest of all.

Sir Edward Carson suggested the introduction of a Bill making it clear that Britain refuses to admit the German people into the comity of nations until such crimes have been expiated.

Mr. Asquith said that the Government would consider the matter.

The Merchant Service Guild is arranging a memorial for Captain Fryatt.

Mrs. Fryatt states that her husband did not carry a gold watch. It was stated by German sources that a gold watch presented to him for sinking a submarine was found on Captain Fryatt by the Germans.

It is suggested in Paris that the Allies make a joint declaration to exact retribution on the conclusion of peace for the murder of Captain Fryatt and other outrages, including the deportation of 18,000 civilians from Roubaix and Lille, which, it is now proved, was carried out in the cruellest manner possible.

It appears that the inhabitants were aroused from their sleep, in the middle of the night and ordered to assemble in front of their doors. The German soldiery passed, selecting their victims. Families were broken up and respectable girls and prostitutes herded together.

The Bishop of Lille protested in the strongest terms to the German Commander, pointing out the dangers of such promiscuity and the anguish caused to the widowed mothers. Official evidence shows that the deportees were treated like slaves.

Find Headless Bodies On Shanghai Boat

Hangchow Customs Officials Discover Remains of Two Chinese Murdered Here

The murder of two Chinese in Shanghai [illegible] ago was brought to light yesterday in Hangchow, when Customs officials discovered two decapitated bodies in two shipping cases. The cases were found on a river boat which left here last week.

Local authorities investigating the affair have learned that two Chinese appeared on board one of the local river boats a few days ago and engaged passage for Hangchow. They brought on board two shipping cases. They disappeared saying they would return by sailing time. They did not appear again. The cases were left on deck until Hangchow was reached. Customs officials were told of the cases and opened them.

The head was missing from each body. The arms and legs had been severed after the two bodies had been boiled, presumably to avoid identification. It is presumed the crime was of a political origin, owing to the trouble taken by the criminals to eliminate any chance of the identification of the bodies.

The Tutuh at Hangchow is supervising the burial of the bodies.

Second Anniversary Of the Great War To Be Observed Here

August 4th, the second anniversary of the Great War, will be the occasion of a combined service of intercession and thanksgiving to be held at Holy Trinity Cathedral. The Very Rev. Dean Walker received a letter from the Archbishops of Canterbury and York in which they desire that the day be kept in such a way, and that all denominations be asked to take part. No special form of service is suggested but each bishop is given a free hand to use the particular form that he thinks best.

At Holy Trinity Cathedral all the Allied Consuls and their staffs will be present. The British Companies of the S.V.C., the Fire Brigade, and the Police have also been invited to attend. The general public will occupy the aisles while the officials and other public bodies will be seated in the nave.

The service will begin with the singing of the Litany by the choir, who will process round the Church thus following ancient custom. After this there will be intercessions for the rulers, soldiers and sailors, the sick and wounded, and the nurses of the Allied Nations. The Dean will give a short address and the service will conclude with the National Anthem.

LIBERTY STATUE INJURED IN MUNITIONS EXPLOSION

£5,000,000 Damage To Property In New York Bay; Hints Of German Plot

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

New York, July 30.—There were few fatalities arising from the explosion on the island in New York Bay, but the damage to property was very heavy. It is estimated at £5,000,000, including 40,000 tons of raw sugar, value 5½ million dollars (gold) and also cars loaded with salt, pork and ammunition.

Thirteen storage warehouses and six piers were damaged. The Statue of Liberty was slightly damaged.

The authorities are investigating the catastrophe, concerning the possibility of it being due to a German plot.

The dock agent and president of the company owning the barge whence the fire is alleged to have emanated and also a docker have been charged with manslaughter in connection with the explosion.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kumano M. Aug. 3
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yamashiro M. Aug. 4
Per R.V.F. s.s. Penza .....Aug. 4
Per R.M. s.s. E. of Asia Aug. 11

For U.S., Canada, and Europe:—
Per R.M. s.s. E. of Asia Aug. 11
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kamakura M. Aug. 13
Per T.K.K. s.s. Shinyo M. Aug. 18

For Europe, via Suez:—
Per M.M. s.s. Polynesien Aug. 5
Per P. and O. s.s. Novara Aug. 6
Per M.M s.s. Athos .....Aug 16

Mails to Arrive:—

The French mails of June 25 are expected to arrive here at 6 a.m. on Friday, August 4. Left Hongkong at 6 a.m. on August 1, per M.M. s.s. Athos.

The P. and O. s.s. Nore with the London mail of June 29 is expected to leave Hongkong for Shanghai on August 4.

The American mail is due to arrive here on or about August 12, per N.Y.K. s.s. Yokohama Maru.

The French mail of July 9 is due at Hongkong on August 12, and here on August 16. Left Colombo on July 28, per M.M. s.s. Armand Behic.

The French mails of July 23 are due at Hongkong on August 24, and here on August 28. Left Port Said on July 29, per M.M. s.s. Porthos.

400,000 PRISONERS TAKEN IN 7 WEEKS BY GEN. BRUSSILOFF

Has Put 750,000 Men Out Of Action During Victorious Advance

250-MILE FRONT

Records 60 Miles Progress; Sakharoff Ruins Plan To Retake Lutsk

PERIL OF KOVEL

Menaced from Three Directions; Russians Have Already Crossed Stokhod

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, July 31.—It is pointed out in Petrograd that General Brussiloff's line, which is 250 miles long from the Pripiat to the Carpathians, is now sixty miles further west than it was seven weeks ago. It is estimated that he has put 750,000 men of the enemy out of action, including 400,000 captured as prisoners.

The progress made by General Sakharoff has now brought the whole Russian front into line and General Brussiloff has gained a point of departure for his next great push.

A German official communique admits the withdrawal of the German forces from the great salient formed by the bend of the River Stokhod, in the direction of Kovel. The Times correspondent at Russian headquarters describes the operations leading to the above result.

Concentrate About Kovel

He says that General Brussiloff, within an hour of beginning his offensive on July 28, captured 38 German guns and 1,000 Germans.

The retiring enemy are concentrating about Kovel, where the battle is developing into one of the fiercest of the campaign. General Brussiloff threatens the entire German position and the Germans are fighting like demons, preferring to be bayoneted to surrender.

The Times correspondent describes General Kaledin, the extraordinary commander who first broke the enemy's front west of Lutsk and how he took 10,000 prisoners and 47 guns in a single day, advanced 47 miles in the face of the most formidable obstacles and, assisted by General Lesh, crushed the efforts of the Germans to recover their lost ground.

Abandon Austrians

With regard to General Sakharoff, he says that he forestalled a great offensive prepared by the Germans to recapture Lutsk, by crushing them on the River Lipa, when he ruined the grandiose plans of the enemy and captured enormous stores of shells in every village. Since General Sakharoff's victory, the Germans have abandoned the Austrians.

Petrograd, July 31.—After successfully breaking through the enemy's front, the Russians are advancing on Kovel from three directions. Their most southern advance is even penetrating the enemy's lines between Kovel and Vladimir-Volynsk.

The occupation of Kovel would entirely isolate the Austrian and German armies. Therefore, they are taking all possible precautions to fortify the town, withdrawing the Austrian garrison and substituting newly-arrived German troops and also bringing up numerous heavy guns.

The Russian forces advancing on Kovel are across the whole stretch of the River Stokhod between the Kovel-Sarny and Kovel-Rojistche railways.

Advance on Stokhod

An official communique issued this afternoon reported: Our troops advanced, fighting, on the Stokhod sector. In a bend of the river, they captured the whole 31st Hungarian Regiment, including the commander and regimental staff and also, elsewhere, 21 officers, 914 men and four machine-guns.

The troops pursuing the enemy in the direction of Brody have reached the river Ikva and the River Sereth.

The communique in the evening reported: Our advance on the Stokhod sector continues. The enemy's heavy artillery bombarded Brody and the fords of the Bolduvka.

There was desperate fighting on the greater part of the front, the

enemy making every effort to retain their line of defence and calling up troops from every direction, even single battalions.

Crossing of River Duna Prevented by Germans

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official German telegram.—Headquarters, July 30.—Eastern theater.—Army group of von Hindenburg: Stronger hostile patrols, while attempting to cross the Duna, were hindered by the German fire. The railway establishments on the line Vileyka-Molodetschno-Minsk, where three transports were observed, have been successfully bombed.

Army group of Prince Leopold: The railway stations of Pogoryelzy and Horodzieya have been successfully bombed. In the evening, Russian attacks south of Dvrokova broke down completely in the German fire.

Army group of von Linsingen: The extended enemy attacks have increased in strength. Only in a few sections, the expected attacks extended over the front Stoxych, on the Stokhod, north-west of Kovel, to west of Beresteczko; they mostly failed in the German curtain-fire, under gigantic Russian losses.

Only at a few places, hand-to-hand fighting occurred. The enemy, when entering the German positions, were either repulsed by counter-attacks or their advance was stopped.

The troops fighting on the Stokhod have been withdrawn, as planned long beforehand, from the Stokhod head extending east and north of the Kovel-Rovno railway, in order to shorten the front.They were not disturbed by the enemy.

Army group of Count von Bothmer: Yesterday, the Russian attacks north-west and west of Buczacz, which were partly undertaken with strong forces, remained also without any success.

Official Austro-Hungarian telegram.—Vienna, July 30.—Russian theater.—The battles in East Galicia and Volhynia continue with undiminished violence, the struggle being especially bitter near Molodylov, north-west of Kolomea and west and north-west of Buczacz. The enemy continued their efforts day and night, but all failed, with the heaviest losses.

There have also been attacks between Berestecko and the Stokhod, which, in spite of great loss of human lives, proved unsuccessful. In most cases, the attacks were stopped by our artillery and infantry fire.

Where the Russians succeeded in temporarily entering our trenches, like west of Lutsk against the army of Colonel-General von Tersztyansky, counter-attacks immediately ejected them. Near Kaszovka, on the Stokhod, after repulsing several Russian attacks, the defence was placed in the advancing bend of the Stokhod.

Italian theater.—An attack by an Italian battalion, south-west of Paneveggio, was repulsed.

BURYHATCHET, Advice of Dr. Wu

(Continued from Page 1)

and is in smooth running order—then it will be time for the formation of parties and the election by these parties of the president and officials to administer the government."

There was another class of Parliament members that Dr. Wu took good care to advise. They were the young and ardent Republicans who have seen the operation of the United States government and want a closely similar system for China.

"I told them," said Dr. Wu "that as yet China was like a baby that was just learning to walk. They could not expect a baby to carry itself as a man does. No more should they expect at once to put into force a system of government like that of the United States. The American nation is like the grown man."

Advice To Leaders

Among the audiences addressed by the doctor were such men as Tong Shao-yi and Dr. Sun Yat-sen. Dr. Wu did not hesitate to make reference to them in his talks. At one of the meetings he said to Tong Shao-yi:

"If you had remained as premier under Yuan Shih-k'ai the Second Revolution would never have occurred and the loss of lives and the destruction of property that followed would never have come down upon China. Yuan Shih-k'ai was a strong man, but he had never been out of China. Therefore he could know nothing of the operation and benefits of a Republican government. He was versed only in the old system of Chinese officialdom.

"We knew he was a strong man and we thought with Tong Shao-yi and other advisers he would make a good president. Tong Shao-yi was the one man who had the courage really to advise Yuan Shih-k'ai. Other men about him were flatterers who were there for their own gain. The premier alone could and did give him wise council. But Tong Shao-yi left after about 100 days as premier—and after that Yuan was free to go along under the old system again."

Dr. Wu also told Dr. Sun Yat-sen that he never should have left the presidential chair.

Dr. Wu was asked whether it was true that his son, Mr. Wu Chao-chu, had been appointed Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs.

"I have seen the report," said he, "but as yet it is only a rumor. I have heard nothing to confirm it myself. The only thing to do is to wait for an official mandate on the subject. My son is now in Peking."

Papini's Orchestra

Prof. Papini's Orchestra will play the following selections on the Palace Hotel Roof Garden this evening, starting at 9.30 o'clock:

1.—Toreador song "Carmen"...Bizet
2.—Entracte et Valse...Coppelia Delibes
3.—Pagliacci .....(Selection) Leoncavallo
4.—Ave Maria .....Gounod
5.—Butterflies (Intermezzo) Steiuke
6.—Melody in F. .....Rubinstein
7.—Eva Valse .....F. Lehar
8.—Le Reve Passe (March) Helmer-Krieg

Music for Today

The following program will, weather permitting, be played by the Band in the Public Garden this afternoon beginning at 5.30 o'clock:—

1. March, "Spick and Span" Ansell
2. Overture, "Crown Diamonds" Auber
3. Waltz, "Pas de Fleurs" ...Delibes
4. Selection, "Dorothy" .....Cellier
5. Song, "Because," .....d'Hardelot
6. Selection, "Ivanhoe" .....Sullivan

A. de Kryger, Conductor-in-charge.

The Weather

Thunderstorms, with moderate breezes on the coasts. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 90.0 and the minimum 72.5, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 92.5 and 74.5.

A.J. Mackenzie, Second Engineer, Wins Medal Fighting in France

Local shipping men who may happen to know Mr. Alexander J. MacKenzie, late Second Engineer on the s.s. Alma of the Eastern Shipping Co., who went home in July, 1914, with the intention of passing for Chief Engineer, will be interested to learn that instead he joined Kitchener's new army by enlisting as a private in the Royal Fusiliers. Having served as a volunteer in the Far East he was soon promoted to Sergeant and is serving in France, where he has won the Military Medal. His platoon officer was the first to inform him and invited him to the officers' mess as the other officers wanted to see him. He says: "I nearly had my right arm pulled out of joint for everyone seemed to be pleased I got it. The commanding officer even deigned to shake hands and said lots of nice things. It is the first in the Battalion so I expect that was why everyone seemed so pleased. You said I was not to return without the V.C. I am afraid you will have to wait rather a long while; any way that is the first step to it, so we will have to hope for the best. A little while back the Navy were asking for artificers, so I put my application in, but up to the present I have had no reply." This letter was addressed to his uncle.

Assembly Opened; President's Greeting

(Continued from Page 1)

formed on the following principles:—

1.—Two class system will be adopted.

2.—The Board of Political Affairs will be abolished and a secretariat will be established.

3.—The Board of Finance of provinces will be independent from the provincial Government but under direct control of the Department of Finance.

4.—The high court of justice will control the judicial administration of the province.

5.—The official duties of the Military Governor and the Civil Governor of each province will be clearly divided.

6.—The Board of Education will be established to be under direct control of the Department of Education in Peking and will control all the educational administration of provinces.

Government Appointments

The Republican Daily News publishes the following mandate, dated July 26: Li Keng-yuan is appointed the Civil Governor of Shensi and before his arrival Chen Chu-fang, the Military Governor of Shensi, is ordered to act as the Civil Governor of Shensi.

Hsu Yuan is appointed the Director of the Board of Political Affairs of Shensi.

Hsu Chi-chi is appointed the Intendant of Kweining in Shensi.

The Mandates of July 30 include the following appointments:—

Chu Shan-yuan is appointed the Director of the Board of Finance of Shansi.

Wu Chung-hsin is appointed Inspector of the Maritime Customs of Hankow and the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs of Hupeh specially detailed from the Waichiaopu.

Chang Ping-ping is appointed the chief of the staff office of the 1st Division and Fei Teh-peng that of the 5th Division.

REPUBLICANS CAPTURE OUTER FORTS AT WHITE CLOUD; REST HOLD OUT

Gunboats Assist Lung Chi-kwang; Kwangsi Troops Co-operate with Li Lieh-chun

SEARCH FOR MONARCHISTS

A public proclamation posted yesterday by the Chinese police authority says that the police have been instructed by the Peking government to arrest Yang Tu, Sun Yu-chun, Chu Chi-chien, Tsu Chu-chi, Kuo Ao, Liang Shih-yi, Sih Ta-ko, and Hsia Hsiu-tien, all monarchical promoters. The proclamation orders the detectives to make a thorough search in the foreign Settlements in an effort to locate these men.

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Peking, July 31.—Reports from Canton state the fighting began between midnight and 1 o'clock on Sunday morning, between Kwangsi troops and Lung Chi-kwang's men, apparently within a mile of Shameen and lasted till 9 o'clock in the morning. No further details have been received.

The Japanese gun-boat Saga arrived at Shameen, on Saturday, from Hongkong.

Canton, July 31.—Fighting began at one o'clock in the morning on the 30th, south-west of Canton. The Kwangsi troops planned to cross the river, to assist Li Lieh-chun's division, which is aiming for Lung Chi-kwang's stronghold on Goddess of Mercy Hill.

The Republicans have captured the outer forts at White Cloud Mountain, but the other forts are still holding out. Gun-boats are co-operating with the land forces, to oppose the Republicans.

The number of wounded brought into the city shows that the casualties are by no means small.

The Japanese gun-boat Saga arrived on the 29th. The Old City is closed and the people are storing up provisions. The ward watchmen are in readiness to prevent looting.

Fighting continued today. The Red Cross estimate the casualties at 1,000 killed and wounded.

It is feared that the scarcity of rice, due to the stoppage of imports, owing to the suspension of business, may lead to riots.

Cantonese Republicans Mistrust Peking's Plans

Special Correspondence of The China Press

Canton, July 27.—To the republicans now around Canton, the Central Government at Peking appears still to be flirting with the monarchists and there seems no good reason why they should trust it more than outwardly. They still plan to capture Canton from Lung Chi-kwang, who is regarded here as the most loyal monarchist to Yuan Shih-k'ai and Liang Shih-yi, so that they may count for something in the coming political battles with men like Feng Kuo-chang and others of the old type.

The Central Government spurs the republicans to drive Lung out of Canton by its appointment of one monarchist, Chu Ching-lan, as civil governor of Kwangtung, the position the republicans reserve for their best leader. Chu may be able to come in, but it is hard to see how he will be able to conciliate all the districts which are now controlled by the lesser leaders of the party.

It is believed here that the best way to solve the situation is to allow the Cantonese to select their governor by recommendation to the Central Government and to permit the minor leaders to hold their respective territory as formally appointed magistrates and commanders of troops. The truth is that they have got control of their districts already and the appointment of new magistrates by a new governor will simply cause more friction and endless confusion.

If the government doesn't agree, it is believed by many here, that it should send out 30,000 soldiers and suppress the revolutionists by main strength. To deal further with them in a half-conciliatory manner through mandates and orders is laughed at down here and causes the people to lose respect for the Peking Government. The only way is to allow the republicans down here all they want, or suppress them as rebels.

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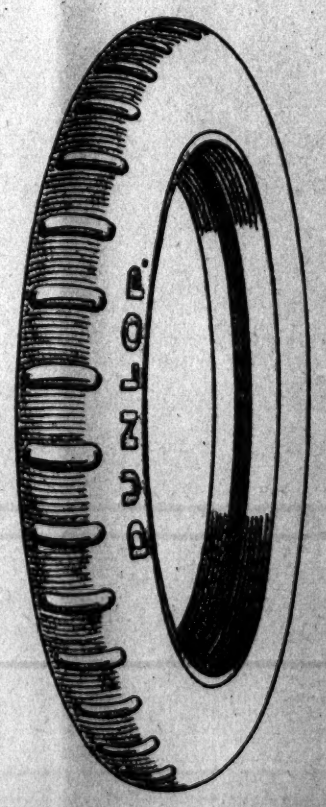

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Who's Who in the Humphrey Bishop Co.

By Domino

We've bin together now for forty years
And it don't seem a day too much,
There aint a lady livin' in the land
That I'd swap for my dear, old Dutch.

• • •

Albert Chevalier—one of the most popular character vocalists ever in London—made a tremendous stir when he sang the song "My Old Dutch." Chevalier did a good thing too when he discovered Harry Russon, the clever comedian of the Humphrey Bishop Company now playing nightly at St. George's Gardens.

Over twenty years ago "Spotty" was out here during the Chinese-Japanese war. He was not amusing audiences then, but as an apprentice, he was trying to imbibe all the mysteries of the mercantile profession. He didn't like it, and so after a brief spell somewhere in the City, he started on a stage career under the wing of Albert Chevalier. He worked with George Edwards, with Penley in "Charley's Aunt," with concert parties and at last adopted the music hall stage and there got so popular with his monologues, character sketches and musical numbers that he has always been in great demand among managers and audiences.

• • •

Harry Russon has a charming personality and is naturally popular with everyone. Miss Katie Hill is especially keen on him; in fact so much so, that he was able to persuade her to change her name so that now—except on concert bills—she is Mrs. Harry Russon. Lucky pair!

• • •

Isn't Miss Sybil Keymer nice? Yes, I think so.

I doubt if a more talented violinist has ever stepped the Bund. Her recitals at the Queen's Hall and Steinway Hall, London, are looked upon as among the musical treats of the Metropolis. You will notice that she wears a charming bangle on her wrist. The donor was Sir Henry Wood, the famous conductor of the Queen's Hall orchestra. The gift followed a wonderful recital when, for an hour and half, Miss Keymer was the soloist with the full band as accompaniment.

• • •

Besides having a nice violin, she also has a husband and a pretty little kiddie of five—you wouldn't think it would you! They are both in the Midlands awaiting her return. And away she sails for England on Monday.

What pretty dresses she wears! They always look so smart and so harmonious.

• • •

Miss Suzanne Verney is NOT Miss Suzanne Verney. And she is not French but English, and very English at that. She was born in London twenty years ago (she is still under 21 and doesn't mind her age being known) and her sponsors gave her the name of Mildred. Father's name is Buckman, i.e., Percy Buckman the artist whose delightful little miniatures are so popular.

• • •

Miss Buckman started to dance when she was about two and so much talent did she show that as soon as she was able to find her own bus or drive her own motor—it doesn't matter which—she trotted off to different dancing schools until she at last found herself in company with Pavlova and rehearsing with the famous danseuse for an American tour. At the last moment she was unable to go, and not being satisfied with the usual tennis parties, etc., she took up teaching, and was remarkably successful with her ball room dancing lessons. Then one day she gazed at the Era, a paper dear to the heart of every stage lover, and saw that Humphrey Bishop was taking a party out East. And here she is.

• • •

"India is fine" she says, "Hongkong is delightful," "Shanghai is jolly interesting and awfully sporting," but the most charming spot that she knows is Chefoo. Miss Buckman went into raptures about the people of that little northern watering place and the sea bathing was just after her own heart. I can understand that. Her friends in the company tell me that she is a marvellous swimmer and one of the most graceful divers to be seen. Among her valued possessions are some score of cups and medals that she has won in different parts of the world for her aquatic abilities. Swimming is not the only sport that she excels at. She holds the ladies' long jump championship and does some rapid sprinting. Mr. Bishop handed me over some of the clever dancer's efforts at poetry and a certain little stanza on Chefoo and another on 'I love you' have the true lilt of the poet. It is more than likely that Miss Norah Moon's brother, who is a composer, will put the latter trifle to music and we may yet have the pleasure of hearing Miss Moon sing it.

• • •

Mr. Stanley Vilven was born in the West Country at Bath. When quite a kiddie he was a member of the choir and old ladies used to weep, and old gentlemen blow their noses violently, and little flappers fall madly in love, when he took the solos. He went up to London when he had reached the age of discretion and had his voice properly trained at the Royal College of Music. There is no need to say anything about his voice. The public of Shanghai are unanimous in their verdict that he is the best tenor that we have heard for many a long day. It will be a long time before we shall forget his rendering of the popular songs 'A Perfect Day' and 'Somewhere a Voice is Calling.' He was singing at Tsingtau a week or so ago and couldn't help overhearing the following conversation. 'What a glorious voice that man has got.' 'He has dear, but what a face!' Never mind, Vilven.

• • •

Miss Norah Moon also has a story to tell. She was singing one night in India and on the program she was down for two songs (a) and (b). A native orchestra was in attendance. Miss Moon at the last moment decided to change the order of her songs and told the pianist. He understood but he couldn't get his fellows to tumble to the alteration. The vocalist started away merrily. The man at the piano did ditto and unfortunately the orchestra also did ditto but with the accompaniment to (a). It sounded like the very most up-to-date ragtime. The audience were in peals of laughter. Miss Moon tried to maintain a suitable gravity but at last she went into fits and made for the wings. The encore that followed was one of the best ever accorded to her.

• • •

Mr. Humphrey Bishop—the party's taipan—is another Londoner and hails from the Hampstead quarter. He hopes to be out here again with a company and hopes that when he next plays at the Lyceum the weather will be a little better for indoor shows. Shanghai will be glad to hear that we are to have another opportunity of hearing the Covent Garden bass. 'Tommy Lad' has proved one of his favorite numbers but in the Wedgwood Classics his fine voice has more opportunity of displaying its quality.

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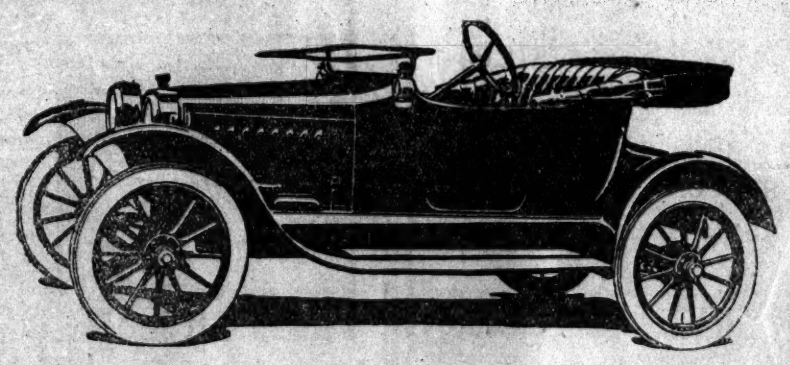

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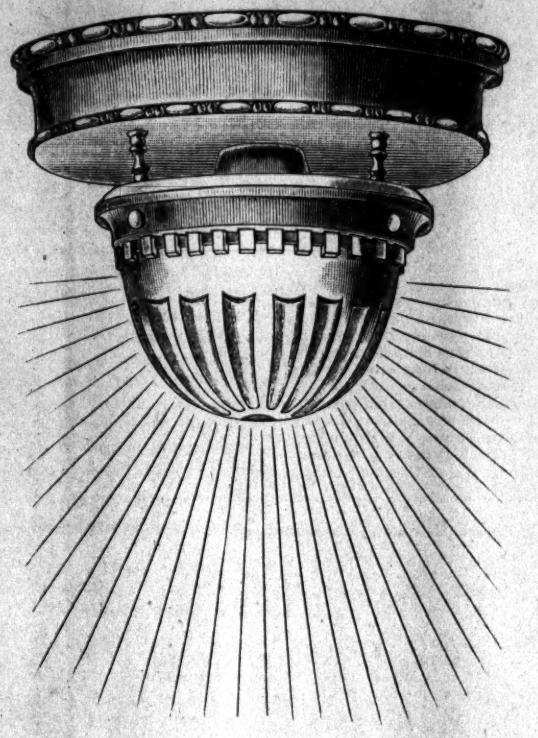

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GERMAN FLYERS BOMB LEBARA AERO STATION

Fire Several Sheds; British Detain Norwegian Ship Bound to Iceland

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Berlin, July 30.—The Admiralty reports: A German air-squadron, on July 27, early in the morning and in the evening, attacked the Russian station of Lebara, on the Island of Oesel. In spite of a strong defense, good results were obtained and hits as well as conflagrations in sheds were observed with absolute certainty. One house of the aero-station was burnt down.

The Copenhagen National Tidende reports that the Norwegian steamer Flora was stopped off the coast of Iceland by the British, who took her to Lerwick. There were 150 Icelanders belonging to the poorest classes on board, amongst them numerous women and children en route for Iceland to take part in the herring catch.

The captain asked permission first to land these poor wretches, which, however, was refused. The Icelanders suffered heavily and there is immense indignation in Iceland on account of the incident.

The Swedish paper Politiken reports that mines recently placed by the Swedish Government will make it impossible in future for British steamers to return from the Baltic to England. Until now, British steamers could sail along the coast within Swedish territorial waters, while they are now forced to sail within international waters.

American Motorships For Oriental Traffic

Late advices from the United States bring news of American shipping activities that are of the greatest interest to Shanghai and the Far East. The announcement says that within ten months two steamship companies will be running five semi-Diesel type motorships out of San Francisco to the Orient. Later two more ships will be added to the line.

Letters of incorporation have been filed in California by the two steamship companies, the Ocean Transport Company, capitalized at $250,000; the China-American Motor Ship Company, capitalized at $1,000,000. Melbourne Crisp, Lester McDonald, both of San Francisco, and Louis A. Hewitt of Oakland, are the incorporators of the China-American Company.

The first of the motor ships for this company will be constructed in Oakland, according to Crisp. Bids will be asked for the others. If the offers are too high the company plans to equip its own yards and build the ships. The ships will be 260 feet long, double-deckers and wooden and of 4,000 tons cargo capacity. They will run to Vladivostock and to Chinese and other Oriental ports. Hewitt is to be officer manager for the company.

The incorporators of the Ocean Transport Company are R. H. Swayne of Alameda, Paul I. Fagan of San Francisco, John Rothschild of Menlo Park, E. B. de Galia of Oakland and John F. Craig of Beach. Swayne said the start of construction of its new ships had already been announced at Grays Harbor and they will be ready for service in November and December. They are designed for off-shore trade, with a capacity of 2,000,000 feet of lumber or 4,000 tons of cargo.

Shipping Bulletins

Intelligence has been received here that the N.Y.K. s.s. Tsushima Maru, the first of the steamers on the company's New York freight service, arrived at Panama on the 24th ult., and is expected to make her destination today. The second steamer, Toyoka Maru, left Yokohama on the 21st ult., being due at San Francisco on August 7th, and at New York on the following 29th.

* * *

Vessels from Dalny report that an expert of the Central Meteorological Observatory, Tokio, is at the above port making a thorough investigation re the proposed erection of a Time Ball, at the request of the Marine Office. In consequence, the Time Ball is to be installed on the top of a steel-trussed godown, which is now under construction on the main quay. The work will be undertaken by the Public Works department of the Kwangtung Government.

Mr. J. Buchan's Weekly Summary of the War

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, July 29.—The following is a summary of the events of the past week, compiled by Mr. John Buchan:

Saturday, July 22, was a quiet day on the British front, but on Sunday, at 2.25 p.m., the battle was resumed all along the line from Pozieres to Guillemont. Pozieres, representing some of the highest ground on the Albert Plateau and giving the enemy good gun positions on our flank, was attacked by London Territorials and Australian troops, from the south-west and south-east.

The German outer works were speedily carried, but, in the village itself, the enemy offered a desperate resistance. All along the line, the engagement was fierce during all Sunday, the north end of Longueval being lost and retaken more than once and the outskirts of Guillemont changing hands twice. The battle died down in the evening, but shelling continued during the night.

On Monday, July 24, the Germans counter-attacked between the Wood of Foureaux and Guillemont, with heavy losses. In all parts, the British made slight progress and at Pozieres the greater part of the village was taken, together with six officers and 145 other ranks.

On Monday night, the enemy, having received large re-inforcements, attacked the right and center of the British front. They nowhere succeeded in reaching the British trenches, but suffered severe losses. North of Pozieres, we gained ground, capturing two machine-guns and many prisoners, including two battalion commanders.

Next week was occupied in fighting on a line from Pozieres to Delville Wood, principally in securing the two flanks. On Wednesday, July 26, Pozieres was wholly in our hands and our line advanced north-east of the village.

On Thursday, Delville Wood was cleared of the enemy and on Friday the remainder of Longueval village was taken. In this action, we broke up the remains of the Brandenburg Grenadiers, taking three officers and 158 prisoners. These were very severely handled by the French at Douaumont and defeated with the loss of many prisoners by the British at the battle of the Aisne.

The war at sea: At midnight on Saturday, July 22, there was a short running engagement off the Belgian coast, north of the Hinder Lightship, between some of the light British warships and German destroyers from Zeebrugge. Three German destroyers appeared at first, but retired before engaging.

Later, six German destroyers were engaged and retired towards the Belgian coast, suffering repeated hits during their flight. It was impossible for the British ships, which had practically no casualties, to follow them into their extensive minefields.

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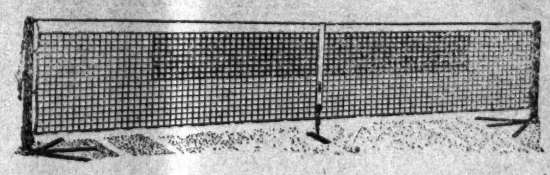

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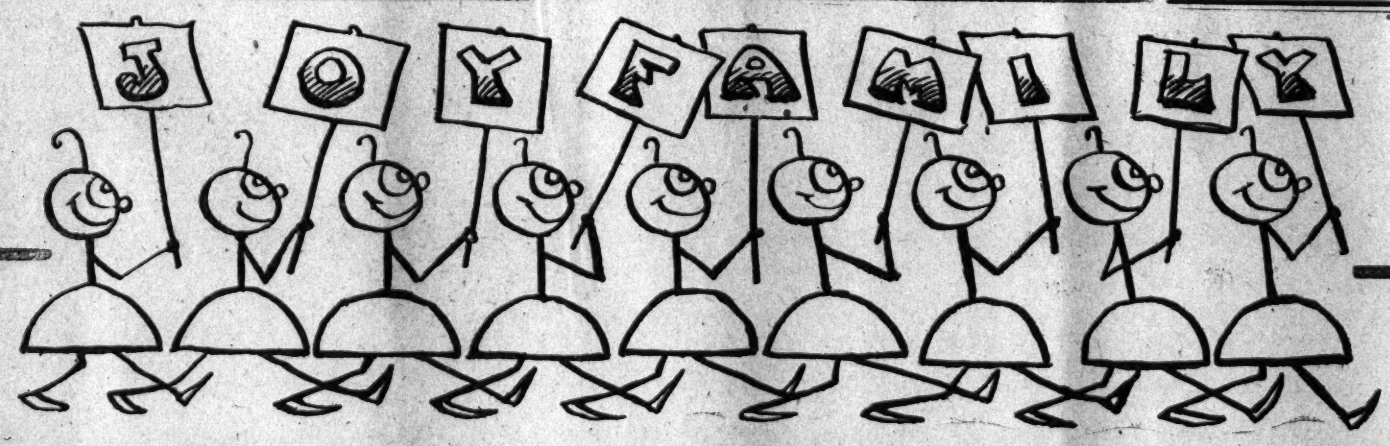

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SPORTS — Latest News of Athletic World — GOSSIP

RED SOX HAMMERED AGAIN; LOSE BY 9-1

Blues Now Have Three Games To One; Require Two More To Win Series

The Blue Sox came back yesterday and defeated the Reds by a score of 9 to 1. That is three victories by the Blues against one for their opponents. If the Blue Sox win two more they will be declared victors in the club series.

Yesterday's game went seven innings. The Blues' offensive work was superior. They got nine hits to four by the Reds. One of the features of the match was the reappearance of Wilhoit in his old form. He held second for the Blues. In three times up he knocked a home run and a three-bagger, and came in with two runs. He also had four put-outs and five assists to his credit. The fans are glad to see Cy back in the game. There are several gaps that he might fill and his swatting ability will be even more welcome. Yesterday's umps were Gilmore and Ollerdessen. The score:

Reds	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	=1
Blues	4	0	1	0	2	2	0	=9

Reds

	AB	R	H	SB	O	A	E
Woods, c.f. and s.	3	0	1	0	3	0	0
Tinkum, 2b.	2	0	1	0	1	4	1
Nichols, 3b.	3	0	0	0	1	0	0
Pennywitt, c.f.	3	0	0	0	2	0	1
Hampton, 1b.	3	0	1	0	9	0	1
Oots, r.f.	2	0	1	1	0	0	0
Katz, s. and l.f.	3	0	0	0	1	1	1
Britton, c.	2	0	0	0	1	0	1
Jarot, c.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Swan, p.	2	1	0	2	0	4	2
Total	24	1	4	3	18	9	7

Blues

	AB	R	H	SB	O	A	E
Morrison, s.	4	1	2	0	2	3	0
Bowers, 1b.	3	2	1	1	10	0	0
Wilhoit, 2b.	3	2	2	0	4	5	2
Rasmussen, c.	3	1	1	0	2	2	1
Hykes, 3b.	3	1	1	0	1	2	0
Hadley, p.	3	1	0	1	0	1	0
Hall, c.f.	3	0	1	1	0	0	0
Blanco, s. and l.f.	3	1	1	0	1	0	0
Graham, r.f.	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stevens, r.f.	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	28	9	9	3	20	13	3

Summary:—Three base hits: Wilhoit; Home run: Wilhoit; Base on balls: off Bowers 1, off Hadley 1; Wild pitches: Swan 1; Struck out: by Swan 3, by Hadley 2; Double plays: Hadley to Morrison to Bowers.

Lawn Bowls

The following are the results of the first round of the Lawn Bowls Competition for the Bain Cup:

J. Park (scr.) beat A. W. Starling (plus 2) 10-7.

J. P. Lowe (plus 1) beat C. W. Porter (—1) 12-3.

J. Valentine walk over, D. MacGregor scratched.

W. N. C. Allen (—1) beat G. R. Wingrove (plus 2) 10-7.

W. A. Ogden walk over, W. J. Vine scratched.

J. C. Macdougall (—1) beat A. Stephen (plus 2) 10-6.

D. Macdonald walk over, E. Payne scratched.

V. Grundy beat F. B. Walker (level) 8-7.

R. Simmons beat W. Dutton (level) 12-2.

D. M. Graham walk over, A. G. Mossop scratched.

F. Large walk over, J. Ross Young scratched.

F. L. Marshall (scr.) beat G. H. Phillips (—2) 6-4.

A Gray (—1) beat J. Scotson (scr.) 10-5.

H. Browett walk over, J. Quin scratched.

E. C. Emmett (plus 1) beat A. D. Bell (—1) 6-5.

F. A. Sampson (plus 2) beat B. Hunting (plus 1) 8-5.

G. L. Campbell walk over, J. Galletly scratched.

A. T. Wignall (plus 2) beat L. Evans (—1) 7-6.

Dr. J. W. Ross walk over, E. M. Ross scratched.

A. Taylor (—1) beat C. J. Head (plus 1) 11-2.

E. Hunter and J. C. Thomson to play.

J. Frost (plus 1) beat E. M. Reid (plus 2) 10-9.

G. Dunlop (scr.) beat J. T. Disselduff (—1) 10-4.

W. J. Gande beat C. E. Pearson (level) 9-7.

J. J. Sheridan walk over, E. Wheen scratched.

O. Crewe-Read walk over, A. McGregor scratched.

Lawn Tennis

A tennis match between the S. C. C. and the Country Club will be played this afternoon. The Country Club entrants are:—C. G. Humphrys, E. I. M. Barrett, H. Phillips, Dr. Murray, R. F. C. Master, A. P. Blunt, G. A. Richardson, F. S. Gibbings, C. J. G. Hill, E. B. Howell.

PROMINENT CRICKETERS TO MEET BASEBALLERS

Capt. Barrett and Quayle Are Included; Strenuous Training For Saturday

The Cricket-Baseball team that is to play the Shanghai Baseball Club has been named and is in training. The game will be at the Race Course on Saturday afternoon. Rasmussen, of the Shanghai team, is to be captain.

This was done because the cricketers wanted a skipper who knew the ins and outs of the game and will be able to coach them properly. Hadley, of the Shanghai team, probably will pitch for the cricketers.

The other players are prominent cricketers—most of them members of the Cricket Club. Besides those named above, the team will consist of Capt. E. I. M. Barrett, Mr. A. E. Lanning, Mr. R. J. S. Brandt, Mr. V. H. Lanning, Mr. David Campbell, Mr. W. C. Clifford and Mr. J. A. Quayle.

Rasmussen probably will play short. He is waiting for further practice before assigning the men to their different positions.

Portuguese Benevolent Society Fete Results

Accounts of the Charity Fete given in the New World Building by the Associacao Portuguesa de Beneficencia on July 8, 9 and 10, 1916.

RECEIPTS

To Working fund subscribed by the committee and their friends	$332.50
To Proceeds of various Stalls and advertisements	2,798.68
To Donation from the Catholic Circle	41.00
To Sale of Tickets by the Society	1,255.40
To Sale of Tickets at the gate, as received from the New World	1,323.13
	$5,750.71

PAYMENTS

By purchase of Articles for various stalls	$339.25
By Expenses	139.26
By Bad Coins	19.80
Balance	5,252.40
	$5,750.71

E. and O. E.
Shanghai, August 1, 1916.
CAROLINA M. BARRADAS,
Hon. Treasurer.

Forest Fires Burn Out Many Canadian Towns

Cochrane, Matheson, Mushka Station, Timmins Destroyed; 200 People Dead

Reuter's Service

North Bay (Ontario), July 30.—The towns of Cochrane, Matheson, Mushka Station and Timmins have been destroyed by forest fires. Porquois Junction and Iroquois Falls are burning. A hundred people are dead and many more have been injured.

Ottawa, July 31.—It is now estimated that 200 lives have been lost through the forest fires. Whole families have been incinerated. Refugees are pouring into the towns to the south.

Relief-trains, with doctors and nurses, have been despatched to the districts affected.

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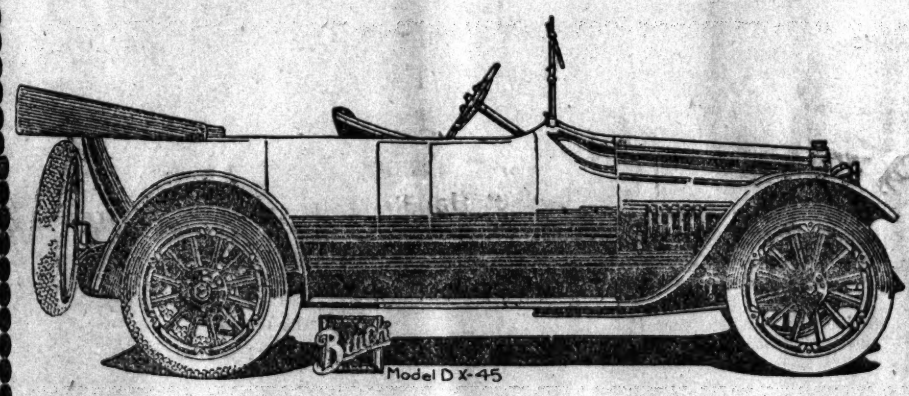

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SHANGHAI, AUGUST 2, 1916

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

The Chinese Parliament

THE resuscitated Chinese Parliament assembled in Peking yesterday, after a protracted breathing spell, proposing to tackle for the second time the great business of law-making and government. It is a task that a great many individuals and groups of individuals have been wrestling with for some thousands of years and none as yet has succeeded in approaching perfection. Which thought inspires us with a certain amount of optimism as we view the present experiment. This is only China's second attempt at parliamentary government and the budding effort "to save the country" assuredly offers rosier prospects of success than attended the first turbulent and abortive one.

While the country is by no means at peace there are only two or three sections in which the conditions are serious enough to perturb the friends of China and even in these the outlook favors a quick settlement rather than protracted unrest.

The men composing the present Parliament are those who met in 1913. If experience is the best teacher they are better fitted for their great task today than they were then and there is every reason to believe that this is the case. They have had three years and more in which to consider and weigh the causes of their first failure, to study parliamentary government and generally to prepare themselves for the avoidance of former errors. Furthermore, the whole country has had the same length of time in which to think over the various problems confronting it, including that of its form of government, and regarding the latter, at least, has definitely made up its mind.

One important thing to be considered is that the present Parliament has to deal with a President who is much more representative of modern China and of the modern Chinese trend of thought than was possible to Yuan Shih-k'ai, and one who has been a keen, intelligent and largely detached observer not only of Yuan's failures but of his successes.

A parliament consists of a body of men elected to confer with one another about the state of the country and to devise ways and means for the betterment of the condition of its people and the development of its resources. Parliaments always are made up of men who hold different views concerning the methods to be adopted in the realization of these things, so that the matter resolves itself into one of compromise, for no-one gets everything he wants in this world, and in order to get anything it is necessary to give something in return. It is to be hoped that the new Parliament has met in full recognition of this spirit. If each faction holds out for its own way nothing will be accomplished.

We invite foreign observers to have patience with this Parliament. Its membership has not had the experience that other Parliaments have had. And if we know anything about the Chinese character the Republic of China should in time provide as good a parliament as any. Meeting with a proper understanding and appreciation of the spirit of give-and-take which should guide its deliberations, this Parliament will work out to a reasonable success. We hope it does.

Canada's Soldiers

(New York Sun)

THE Canadian troops around Hill 60, Sanctuary Woods and Zillibeke have repeated their valorous performance of St. Eloi, St. Julien and Ypres. The official British statement describes their recapture of a former British position over a front of 1,500 yards to the south-east of Zillibeke as "a gallant and successful assault." They continued their advantage until they had won back most of the ground around Ypres; they fought throughout the night, says the report, "doggedly bombing their way back to the possession of the position they had lost."

The soldiers of Canada have bulked big for a colony in this European war. When they first appeared upon the field they were a mystery to the trained British trooper; their apparent loose discipline, their recklessness in the face of danger, their slang and their disregard of the English traditions of the camp and field puzzled him. He still tells of a body of troops returning at night from the trenches that were challenged by an English sentry. Receiving no reply the sentry excitedly repeated: "Who comes there?" "None of your damned business," came from someone in the ranks. "All right, Canadians, advance."

The Englishman, however, suspected the Canadians could fight, and he found it out in the engagements around Ypres. They were among the earliest sufferers from asphyxiating gas as a war weapon, when the Germans on the first day of its use endeavored to throw the Allies' whole defensive in Flanders into disorder. They held their line after the French Colonials had been overcome and they battled on for days. The remnant of the Princess Patricias, the best regiment Canada sent to the war, numbered but 100 when it was dug out of the trench it had defended.

The Powerful Russian Advance

(New York Sun)

IN twenty-six days, according to their official advices, the Russians have taken 205,000 prisoners. If the eastern front of the Central Powers be regarded as one continuous line from the Dwina to the Bukhovina-Moldavia (Rumanian) boundary, and it is one continuous line except where interrupted by marshes, the right of that line has been turned and enveloped.

Bukhovina is practically in the hands of the Russians, and if the tide of their massed and militant humanity, directed by the genius of Brussiloff, is not stayed, the entrance of Rumania into the war with her 600,000 splendidly equipped troops will be a question of the "psychological moment."

By the occupation of Kimpolung the Russians command passes into Hungary. In the first Galician campaign they invaded Hungary for a distance of fifty miles, but Mackensen's irresistible advance through Galicia compelled the Russians to withdraw precipitately. Whether German resources and generalship are equal to the task of repeating the victories of the Spring of 1915 will soon be known, for no time must be lost if the Russian offensive, which is planned on a larger scale than ever, is to be broken up.

The bulletins emanating from Berlin hold out no present prospect of such a smashing blow at the Russian line in the south as will turn the tables, stop the rush through Bukhovina and save Galicia.

The Trenches

(Christian Science Monitor)

Those who see nothing in the great world war of today but the fighting of beasts at Ephesus, are walking through life with their eyes holden. The bloody ordeal of the field of battle may be horrible beyond human conception, but it at any rate brings into being such qualities as courage, endurance, self-sacrifice, and many others, all of which are lacking in the scheming of the political arena, the deception of the market-place, the scandal mongering of the club window, and in many other questionable industries of what the unlovely Richard termed the "piping time of peace." In an often quoted passage, on page 240 of Science and Health, Mrs. Eddy makes this clear enough. "Remember" she writes, "that mankind must sooner or later, either by suffering or by Science, be convinced of the error that is to be overcome."

Mankind, however, toying perpetually with the promises of the flesh, floating for ever down the river of human existence to the cataract of crisis, and then struggling convulsively to recover itself, never seems to learn the lesson set out for it by the sixteenth century poet:—

"O wearisome condition of humanity!
Born under one law, to another bound."

So when it has bitten its thumb too violently in the street, it betakes itself, after the manner of Verona, to the sword, whilst all the other wranglers in the market-place or idlers in the club windows, gather round to watch the fray, congratulating themselves they are at peace because they are not fighting with their fists. Of course, superficially speaking, they are correct. There is nothing, in the abstract, to be said for war that is not contained in the words of the old German proverb: "When war comes, the devil makes hell bigger." At the same time the peace of matter, considered in the abstract, is not exactly synonymous with spirituality. There is, indeed, a distinct element of veracity in that paraphrase of the book of Samuel, indulged in by that very unveracious Bishop of London, who wrote: "War, its thousands slays; Peace, its ten thousands."

The simple fact, of course, is that, to use an truism, banal beyond words, there are wars and wars. No-one, it is to be presumed, would care to weigh, in the scales of morality, the campaigns of the Black Prince against those of the Maid of Orleans, or the wars of Timour the Tartar against those of William the Silent. It was all very well for Cicero to contend that an unjust peace was preferable to just war, but only a man who had got the value of human life hopelessly out of focus could maintain any such proposition. If it were true, then the Dutch burghers should have submitted their bodies and their consciences to the armies of Alva and the familiars of the Inquisition; the yeomen of England should have fitted their necks to the yoke of the Stewarts; and the farmers of the American colonies surrendered their liberties to the ministers of George Guelph. War, in short, everyone knows is terrible but there are, none the less, circumstances which make war preferable to peace. That was what the Dutch burghers realized when they hoisted the drawbridges of Maestricht in the face of Alva's troops; that was why the train bands marched out of London to join the parliamentary forces; and that was how the minute men came to face Pitcairn and his redcoats on Lexington Common.

The simple fact is that the exponent of peace at any price seems commonly to imagine that a disinclination to use his fists provides him with letters of marque for his tongue. The stern Republican critics of George Washington and Abraham Lincoln were, for example, as generous in their precipitation of sanguinary epithets as if they had been dealing faithfully with "the grand monarch" or "the little corporal." It is a mistake of temper which ends in a hopeless confusion of values, and has, already, during the present war caused their descendants in all countries, in their Olympian ignorance, to lose the lesson of the trenches. For, whatever the merits of the struggle, it is in the trenches in Europe that the futures of the battling nations are being fashioned, and it is a silly impertinence to talk as if these long swaying lines of men, gripping one another in desperate strife, were composed of mere barbarians.

Millions of men have marched into those trenches, with the vision of the parish pump, and are sitting there, their rifles upon their knees, viewing "iter cœlo," the road to heaven, winding into infinity. These men are not resting comfortably at home counting their gains. They have cast, what they deemed, the dice of self-sacrifice on the battlefield, and they are finding the reward of self-sacrifice in an understanding of true patriotism. Out of those trenches, when the war is over, there will sound the tramp of the battalions of the victors of themselves. They are going to bring the vision of the "iter cœlo" back into the winding streets of the great cities, back to the village, and to the uplands where the rooks follow the plow, and the day of a true democracy, founded on the respect of men who have looked daily together into the face of death, and understood, in those moments, something of what is real in one another, will have dawned.

In the inferno of the trenches there are millions of men in hell in torment, or, as most people, nowadays, know that expression means, on the touchstone. The refining fire of self-sacrifice is burning their human life pure from some of the animality of physical existence. The scholar and the artisan, the peasant and the patrician, are losing much of their self-love, much of their animality, and are testing on the touchstone, which separates the permanent from the evanescent, the values of this world. The pessimist will tell you that this is a condition of things which will vanish with its temporary cause; and that, with the return to material luxury, the old selfishness will immediately begin to reassert itself. But the pessimist was ever conceived in fear, and brought forth in despondency. His influence is a vanishing factor in an era which is beginning to learn something of the truth which frees.

The future of half the world, then, is being forged in those shell drenched ditches which sever Europe into opposing camps. Here the rulers and the ruled of many countries are being born again. The future is theirs, and they will mold it; and in this labor they will be helped by those women at home, who also have burst their bonds, and have learned in a new and enlarged way, the gospel of work. Nor does all this in any way make war a desirable panacea for human woes. What it does is to point to the unalterable fact that there are worse things than war. In other words to emphasize once more those words of Mrs. Eddy that either by suffering or Science mankind must be convinced of the error that is to be overcome.

'Horse Sense in Verses Tense'

"Horse Sense in Verses Tense" is a little volume by Walt Mason about life in general. His "verses tense" are rhymed prose, and the brevity of his messages adds to their vigor.

Mr. John Masefield writes: "I don't know any book which has struck me as so genuine a voice of the American nature," and adds that he finds in them "the qualities I liked so much in my American friends." Here are some samples—each complete:

The Clucking Hen

"The old grey hen has thirteen chicks, and round the yard she claws and picks and toils the whole day long; I lean upon the garden fence, and watch that hen of little sense, whose intellect is wrong. She is the most important hen that ever in the haunts of men a waste of effort made; she thinks if she should cease her toil the whole blamed universe would spoil, its institutions fade. Yet vain and trifling is her task; she might as profitably bask and loaf throughout the year; one incubator from the store would bring forth better chicks and more than fifty hens could rear. She ought to rest her scratching legs, get down to facts and lay some eggs, which bring the valued bucks; but, in her vain perverted way, she says: 'I'm derned if I will lay,' and hands out foolish clucks. And many men are just the same; they play some idle trifling game, and think they're sawing wood: they hate the work that's in demand, the jobs that count they cannot stand, and all their toil's no good."

The Milkman

"The milkman goes his weary way before the rising of the sun; he earns a hundred bones a day, and often takes in less than one. While lucky people snore and drowse and bask in dreams of rare delight, he takes a stool and milks his cows, about the middle of the night. If you have milked an old red cow, humped o'er a big six-gallon pail, and had her swat you on the brow with seven feet of burry tail you'll know the milkman ought to get a plunk for every pint he sells; he earns his pay in blood and sweat, and sorrow in his bosom dwells. As through the city streets he goes, he has to sound his brazen gong, and people wake up from their doze, and curse him as he goes along. He has to stagger through the snow when others stay at home and shore; and through the rain he has to go, to take the cowjuice to your door. Through storm and flood and sun and rain, the milkman goes upon the jump, and all his customers complain, and make allusions to his pump. Because one milkman milks the creek, instead of milking spotted cows, against the whole brave tribe we kick, and stir up everlasting rows. Yet patiently they go their way, distributing their healthful juice, and what they do not get in pay, they have to take out in abuse."

Home, Sweet Home

"Oh, Home! It is a sacred place—or was, in olden days, before the people learned to chase to moving picture plays; to tango dances and such things to skating on a floor; and now the youthful laughter rings within the Home no more. You will recall, old men and dames, the homes of long ago, and you'll recall the fireside games the children used to know. The neighbor's kids would come along with your own kids to play, and merry as a bridal song the evening passed away. An evening spent away from home in olden days was rare; the children hadn't learned to roam for pleasure everywhere. But now your house is but a shell where children sleep and eat; it serves that purpose very well—their home is on the street. Their home is where the lights are bright, where ragtime music flows; their noon's the middle of the night. their friends are—Lord, who knows? The windows of your home are dark and silence broods o'er all; you call it Home—God save the mark! 'Tis but a sty or stall!"

At the Finish

"Oh, say, what is this thing called Fame, and is it worth our while? We seek it till we're old and lame, for weary mile on mile; we seek a gem among the hay, for wheat among the chaff; and in the end some heartless jay will write our epitaph. The naked facts it will relate, and little else beside: 'This man was born on such a date, on such a date he died.' The gravestones in the boneyard tell all we shall ever know of men who struggled passing well for glory, long ago. They had their iridescent schemes and lived to see them fail; they had their dreams, as you have dreams, and all of no avail. The gravestones calmly tell their fate, the upshot of their pride: 'This man was born on such a date, on such a date he died.' The great men of your fathers time, with laurel on each brow, the theme of every poet's rhyme—where are those giants now? Their name are written in the books which no-one ever reads; and on the scroll—where no-one looks—the record of their deeds. The idler by the churchyard gate this legend hath espied: 'This man was born on such a date, on such a date he died.'"

Procrastination

"You are merely storing sorrow for the future, sages say, if you put off till tomorrow things which should be done today. When there is a job unpleasant that it's up to me to do, I attack it in the present, give a whoop and push it through; then my mind is free from troubles, and I sit before the fire popping corn or blowing bubbles, or a-wnanging at my lyre. If I said: 'There is no hurry—that old job will do next week,' there would be a constant worry making my old brainpan creak. For a man knows no enjoyment resting at the close of day, is he knows that some employment is neglected in that way. There is nothing more consoling at the setting of the sun, when the evening bells are tolling, than the sense of duty done. And that solace cometh never to the man of backbone weak who postpones all sane endeavor till the middle of next week. Let us then be up and doing, with a heart for any fate, as the poet said, when shooing agents from his garden gate. Let us shake ourselves and borrow wisdom from the poet's lay; leaving nothing for tomorrow, doing all our chores today!"

Beautiful Things

"The beautiful things are the things we do; they are not the things we wear, as we shall find when the journey's through, and the roll call's read up there. We're illustrating the latest styles, with raiment that beats the band; but the beautiful things are the kindly smiles that go with the helping hand. We burden ourselves with gleaming ms, that neighbors may stop and stare; but the beautiful things are the diadems of stars that the righteous wear. There are beautiful things in the poor man's cot, though empty the hearth and cold, if love and service are in each thought that husband and wife may hold. There are beautiful things in the lowest slum where wandering outcasts grope, when down to its depths they see you come with message of help and hope. The beautiful things that we mortals buy and flash in the crowded street, will all be junk when we come to die, and march to the judgment seat. When everything's weighed on that fateful day, the lightest things will be gold. There are beautiful things within reach today, but they are not bought or sold."

The Givers

"The great, fine men are oft obscure; they have no wide, resounding fame that experts warrant to endure, until the finish of the game. Old Clinkenbeard is such a man, and though he has no store of yen, he's always doing what he can to help his fellow-men. He has no millions to disburse, but when he meets a hungry guy he digs a quarter from his purse, which buys the sinkers and the pie. The gifts of bloated millionaires mean nothing of a sacrifice; they sit around in easy chairs and count the scads they have on ice; if Croesus gives ten thousand bucks to help some college off the rocks, he still can have his wine and ducks—has ten million in his box. The widow's mite, I do not doubt, in heaven made a bigger splash than shekels Pharisees shelled out from their large wads of ill-gained cash. And so the poor man, when he breaks the only dollar in his pants, to buy some widow tea and cakes, is making angels sing and dance. In fertile soil he's sowing seeds, and he shall reap a rich reward; for he who gives the coin he needs, is surely lending to the Lord."

Story of Early Ohio

It is interesting to note that William D. Howells has written a novel under the title of the "Leatherwood God." The opening chapters do not definitely locate the place of the incidents nor even indicate that the matter is historical, but it is, says the Columbus Despatch, and the scenes were in Guernsey county.

The great log "temple" mentioned as the building in which all the denominations represented in the neighborhood would meet on occasion was located near Salesville, a little village on a branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, probably not much larger now than it was then—it was in 1828 that these things happened—not far from the Belmont county line.

It was in Belmont county—Martins Ferry—that Mr. Howells was born, though he could only have known the Leatherwood story by report, for he was not born until 1837—nine years after the appearance of the Leatherwood "god." In spite of the overthrow of their leader, the followers of the "god" hung together in the vicinity of Salesville for some years, and the matter probably constituted one of the stories that the distinguished novelist heard in his boyhood.

In his story Mr. Howells uses the real names of those who took part in the historical occurrence, so far as his characters were real persons. Dyiks is the "god." He supplies at the outset an explanation of the term "leatherwood." He says that along the banks of the little creek that flowed by grew a shrub whose bark was so tough that with the early settlers it took the place of leather and was by them given the common name of "leatherwood." The name came to be applied to the vicinity in which it grew, and the camp meeting at which Dyiks suddenly appeared was given the same name.

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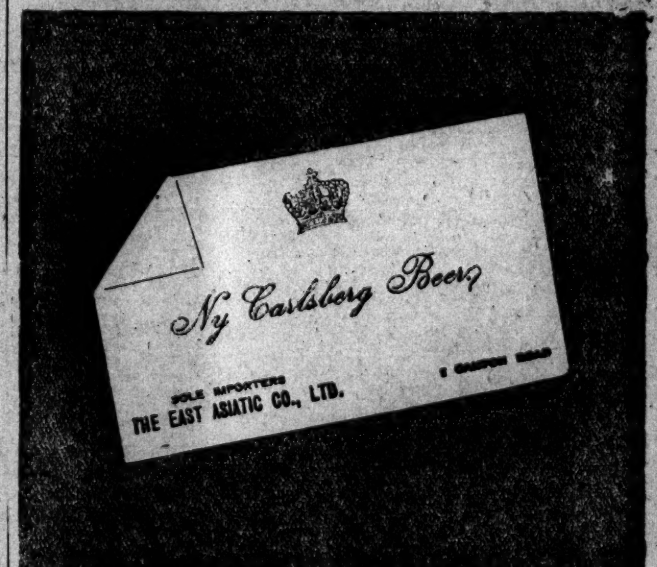

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(Note: The first installment of these fascinating official dispatches reporting the greatest naval battle ever fought appeared in yesterday's China Press. In today's issue we conclude Admiral Jellicoe's despatch and give Vice-Admiral Beatty's in full:)

TALES OF BATTLE FLEET ACTION

THE MARLBOROUGH'S FINE EXAMPLE

As was anticipated, the German Fleet appeared to rely very much on torpedo attacks, which were favored by the low visibility and by the fact that we had arrived in the position of a "following" or "chasing" fleet. A large number of torpedoes were apparently fired, but only one took effect (on Marlborough), and even in this case the ship was able to remain in the line and to continue the action. The enemy's efforts to keep out of effective gun range were aided by the weather conditions, which were ideal for the purpose. Two separate destroyer attacks were made by the enemy.

The First Battle Squadron, under Vice-Admiral Sir Cecil Burney, came into action at 6.17 p.m. with the enemy's Third Battle Squadron, at a range of about 11,000 yards, and administered severe punishment, both to the battleships and to the battle-cruisers and light-cruisers, which were also engaged. The fire of Marlborough (Captain George P. Ross) was particularly rapid and effective. This ship commenced at 6.17 p.m. by firing seven salvoes at a ship of the Kaiser class, then engaged a cruiser, and again a battleship, and at 6.54 she was hit by a torpedo and took up a considerable list to starboard, but re-opened at 7.3 p.m. at a cruiser and at 7.12 p.m. fired fourteen rapid salvoes at a ship of the Koenig class, hitting her frequently until she turned out of the line. The manner in which this effective fire was kept up in spite of the disadvantages due to the injury caused by the torpedo was most creditable to the ship and a very fine example to the squadron.

The range decreased during the course of the action to 9,000 yards. The First Battle Squadron received more of the enemy's return fire than the remainder of the battle-fleet, with the exception of the Fifth Battle Squadron. Colossus (Captain Alfred D. P. R. Pound) was hit but was not seriously damaged, and other ships were straddled with fair frequency.

FLAGSHIP'S RAPID HITTING

In the Fourth Battle Squadron—in which squadron my flagship Iron Duke was placed—Vice-Admiral Sir Doveton Sturdee leading one of the divisions—the enemy engaged was the squadron consisting of Koenig and Kaiser class and some of the battle-cruisers, as well as disabled cruisers and light-cruisers. The mist rendered range-taking a difficult matter, but the fire of the squadron was effective. Iron Duke, having previously fired at a light-cruiser between the lines, opened fire at 6.30 p.m. on a battleship of the Koenig class at a range of 12,000 yards. The latter was very quickly straddled, and hitting commenced at the second salvo and only ceased when the target ship turned away. The rapidity with which hitting was established was most creditable to the excellent gunnery organization of the flagship, so ably commanded by my Flag Captain, Captain Frederic C. Dreyer. The fire of other ships of the squadron was principally directed at enemy battle-cruisers and cruisers as they appeared out of the mist. Hits were observed to take effect on several ships.

The ships of the Second Battle Squadron, under Vice-Admiral Sir Thomas Jerram, were in action with vessels of the Kaiser or Koenig classes between 6.30 and 7.20 p.m., and fired also at an enemy battle-cruiser which had dropped back apparently severely damaged.

During the action between the battle fleets the Second Cruiser Squadron, ably commanded by Rear-Admiral Herbert L. Heath, M.V.O., with the addition of Duke of Edinburgh (Captain Henry Blackett) of the First Cruiser Squadron, occupied a position at the van, and acted as a connecting link between the battle fleet and the battle-cruiser fleet. This squadron, although it carried out useful work, did not have an opportunity of coming into action.

The attached cruisers Boadicea (Captain Louis C. S. Woollcombe, M.V.O.), Active (Captain Percy Withers), Blanche (Captain John M. Casement), and Bellona (Captain Arthur B. S. Dutton) carried out their duties as repeating-ships with remarkable rapidity and accuracy under difficult conditions.

FOUR ENEMY DESTROYERS SUNK

The Fourth Light-cruiser Squadron, under Commodore Charles E. Le Mesurier, occupied a position in the van until ordered to attack enemy destroyers at 7.20 p.m., and again at 8.18 p.m., when they supported the Eleventh Flotilla, which had moved out under Commodore James R. P. Hawksley, M.V.O., to attack. On each occasion the Fourth Light-cruiser Squadron was very well handled by Commodore Le Mesurier, his captains giving him excellent support, and their object was attained, although with some loss in the second attack, when the ships came under the heavy fire of the enemy battle fleet at between 6,500 and 8,000 yards. The Calliope (Commodore Le Mesurier) was hit several times, but did not sustain serious damage, although I regret to say she had several casualties. The light-cruisers attacked the enemy's battleships with torpedoes at this time, and an explosion on board a ship of the Kaiser class was seen at 8.40 p.m.

During these destroyer attacks four enemy torpedo-boat destroyers were sunk by the gun-fire of battleships, light-cruisers, and destroyers.

After the arrival of the British Battle Fleet the enemy's tactics were of a nature generally to avoid further action, in which they were favored by the conditions of visibility.

Night Dispositions.—At 9 p.m. the enemy was entirely out of sight, and the threat of torpedo-boat-destroyer attacks during the rapidly approaching darkness made it necessary for me to dispose of the fleet for the night, with a view to its safety from such attacks, whilst providing for a renewal of action at daylight. I accordingly manœuvered to remain between the enemy and his bases, placing our flotillas in a position in which they would afford protection to the fleet from destroyer attack, and at the same time be favorably situated for attacking the enemy's heavy ships.

NIGHT ATTACKS BY FLOTILLAS

LOSS OF THE TIPPERARY

During the night the British heavy ships were not attacked, but the Fourth, Eleventh, and Twelfth Flotillas, under Commodore Hawksley and Captains Charles J. Wintour and Anselan J. B. Stirling, delivered a series of very gallant and successful attacks on the enemy, causing him heavy losses.

It was during these attacks that severe losses in the Fourth Flotilla occurred, including that of Tipperary, with the gallant leader of the Flotilla, Captain Wintour. He had brought his flotilla to a high pitch of perfection, and although suffering severely from the fire of the enemy, a heavy toll of enemy vessels was taken, and many gallant actions were performed by the flotilla.

Two torpedoes were seen to take effect on enemy vessels as the result of the attacks of the Fourth Flotilla, one being from Spitfire (Lieutenant-Commander Clarence W. E. Trelawny), and the other from either Ardent (Lieutenant-Commander Arthur Marsden), Ambuscade (Lieutenant-Commander Gordon A. Coles), or Garland (Lieutenant-Commander Reginald S. Goff).

The attack carried out by the Twelfth Flotilla (Captain Anselan J. B. Stirling) was admirably executed. The squadron attacked, which consisted of six large vessels, besides light-cruisers, and comprised vessels of the Kaiser class, was taken by surprise. A large number of torpedoes was fired, including some at the second and third ships in the line; those fired at the third ship took effect, and she was observed to blow up. A second attack made twenty minutes later by Maenad (Commander John P. Champion) on the five vessels still remaining, resulted in the fourth ship in the line being also hit.

The destroyers were under a heavy fire from the light-cruisers on reaching the rear of the line, but the Onslaught (Lieutenant-Commander Arthur G. Onslow, D.S.C.) was the only vessel which received any material injuries. In the Onslaught Sub-Lieutenant Harry W. A. Kemmis, assisted by Midshipman Reginald G. Arnot, R.N.R., the only executive officers not disabled, brought the ship successfully out of action and reached her home port.

During the attacking carried out by the Eleventh Flotilla, Castor (Commodore James R. P. Hawkesley) leading the flotilla, engaged and sank an enemy torpedo-boat destroyer at pointblank range.

A SUBMARINE SCREEN

Sir David Beatty reports:—

The Thirteenth Flotilla, under the command of Captain James U. Farie, in Champion, took station astern of the battle fleet for the night. At 0.30 a.m. on Thursday, June 1, a large vessel crossed the rear of the flotilla at high speed. She passed close to Petard and Turbulent, switched on searchlights and opened a heavy fire, which disabled Turbulent. At 3.30 a.m. Champion was engaged for a few minutes with four enemy destroyers. Moresby reports four ships of Deutschland class sighted at 2.35 a.m. at whom she fired one torpedo. Two minutes later an explosion was felt by Moresby and Obdurate.

Fearless and the 1st Flotilla were very usefully employed as a submarine screen during the earlier part of May 31. At 6.10 p.m., when joining the Battle Fleet, Fearless was unable to follow the battle cruisers without fouling the battleships, and therefore took station at the rear of the line. She sighted during the night a battleship of the Kaiser class steaming fast and entirely alone. She was not able to engage her, but believes she was attacked by destroyers further astern. A heavy explosion was observed astern not long after.

There were many gallant deeds performed by the destroyer flotillas; they surpassed the very highest expectations that I had formed of them.

Apart from the proceedings of the flotillas, the Second Light-cruiser Squadron in the rear of the battle fleet was in close action for about 15 minutes at 10.20 a.m. with a squadron comprising one enemy cruiser and four light-cruisers, during which period Southampton and Dublin (Captain Albert C. Scott) suffered rather heavy casualties, although their steaming and fighting qualities were not impaired. The return fire of the squadron appeared to be very effective.

Abdiel, ably commanded by Commander Berwick Curtis, carried out her duties with the success which has always characterized her work.

THE SECOND DAY

EARLY MORNING FIGHT WITH A ZEPPELIN

Proceedings on June 1.—At daylight, June 1, the battle fleet, being then to the southward and westward of the Horn Reef, turned to the northward in search of enemy vessels and for the purpose of collecting our own cruisers and torpedo-boat destroyers. At 2.30 a.m. Vice-Admiral Sir Cecil Burney transferred his flag from Marlborough to Revenge, as the former ship had some difficulty in keeping up the speed of the squadron. Marlborough was detached by my direction to a base, successfully driving off an enemy submarine attacks en route. The visibility early on June 1 (three to four miles) was less than on May 31, and the torpedo-boat destroyers, being out of visual touch, did not rejoin until 9 a.m. The British Fleet remained in the proximity of the battle-field and near the line of approach to German ports until 11 a.m. on June 1, in spite of the disadvantage of long distance from fleet bases and the danger incurred in waters adjacent to enemy coasts from submarines and torpedo craft. The enemy, however, made no sign, and I was reluctantly compelled to the conclusion that the High Sea Fleet had returned into port. Subsequent events proved this assumption to have been correct. Our position must have been known to the enemy, as at 4 a.m. the Fleet engaged a Zeppelin for about five minutes, during which time she had ample opportunity to note and subsequently report the position and course of the British Fleet.

Admiral Sir John Jellicoe

PICKING UP SURVIVORS

The waters from the latitude of the Horn Reef to the scene of the action were thoroughly searched, and some survivors from the destroyers Ardent (Lieutenant-Commander Arthur Marsden), Fortune (Lieutenant-Commander Frank G. Terry), and Tipperary (Captain (D) Charles J. Wintour), were picked up, and the Sparrowhawk (Lieutenant-Commander Sydney Hopkins), which had been in collision and was no longer seaworthy, was sunk after her crew had been taken off. A large amount of wreckage was seen, but no enemy ships, and at 1.15 p.m., it being evident that the German Fleet had succeeded in returning to port, course was shaped for our bases, which were reached without further incident on Friday, June 2. A cruiser squadron was detached to search for Warrior, which vessel had been abandoned whilst in tow of Engadine on her way to the base owing to bad weather setting in and the vessel becoming unseaworthy, but no trace of her was discovered, and a further subsequent search by a light-cruiser squadron having failed to locate her, it is evident that she foundered.

Sir David Beatty reports in regard to the Engadine as follows:—

The work of Engadine appears to have been most praiseworthy throughout, and of great value. Lieutenant-Commander C. G. Robinson deserves great credit for the skilful and seamanlike manner in which he handled his ship. He actually towed Warrior for 75 miles between 8.40 p.m. May 31, and 7.15 a.m., June 1, and was instrumental in saving the lives of her ship's company.

I fully endorse his remarks.

The Fleet fuelled and replenished with ammunition, and at 9.30 p.m. on June 2, was reported ready for further action.

LOSSES ON BOTH SIDES

TRIBUTE TO THE BRITISH FALLEN

Losses.—The conditions of low visibility under which the day action took place and the approach of darkness enhance the difficulty of giving an accurate report of the damage inflicted or the names of the ships sunk by our forces, but after a most careful examination of the evidence of all officers who testified to seeing enemy vessels actually sink, and personal interviews with a large number of these officers, I am of opinion that the list shown in the enclosure gives the minimum in regard to numbers, though it is possibly not entirely accurate as regards the particular class of vessel, especially those which were sunk during the night attacks. In addition to the vessels sunk, it is unquestionable that many other ships were very seriously damaged by gunfire and by torpedo attack.

I deeply regret to report the loss of H.M. ships.

Queen Mary	Defence
Indefatigable	Black Prince
Invincible	Warrior

and of H.M. T.B.D.'s

Tipperary	Sparrowhawk
Ardent	Nestor
Fortune	Nomad
Shark	and Turbulent

and still more do I regret the resultant heavy loss of life. The death of such gallant and distinguished officers as Rear-Admiral Sir Robert Arbuthnot, Bart., Rear-Admiral The Hon. Horace Hood, Captain Charles F. Sowerby, Captain Cecil I. Prowse, Captain Arthur L. Cay, Captain Thomas P. Bonham, Captain Charles J. Wintour, and Captain Stanley V. Ellis, and those who perished with them, is a serious loss to the Navy and to the country. They led officers and men who were equally gallant, and whose death is mourned by their comrades in the Grand Fleet. They fell doing their duty nobly, a death which they would have been the first to desire.

The enemy fought with the gallantry that was expected of him. We particularly admired the conduct of those on board a disabled German light cruiser which passed down the British line shortly after deployment, under a heavy fire, which was returned by the only gun left in action.

GLORIOUS TRADITIONS UPHELD

Personnel of the Fleet.—The conduct of officers and men throughout the day and night actions was entirely beyond praise. No words of mine could do them justice. On all sides it is reported to me that the glorious traditions of the past were most worthily upheld—whether in heavy ships, cruisers, light-cruisers, or destroyers—the same admirable spirit prevailed. Officers and men were cool and determined, with a cheeriness that would have carried them through anything. The heroism of the wounded was the admiration of all.

I cannot adequately express the pride with which the spirit of the Fleet filled me.

Details of the work of the various ships during action have now been given. It must never be forgotten, however, that the prelude to action is the work of the engine-room department, and that during action the officers and men of that department perform their most important duties without the incentive which a knowledge of the course of the action gives to those on deck. The qualities of discipline and endurance are taxed to the utmost under these conditions, and they were, as always, most fully maintained throughout the operations under review. Several ships attained speeds that had never before been reached, thus showing very clearly their high state of steaming efficiency. Failures in material were conspicuous by their absence, and several instances are reported of magnificent work on the part of the engine-room departments of injured ships.

The artisan ratings also carried out much valuable work during and after the action; they could not have done better.

The work of the medical officers of the Fleet, carried out very largely under the most difficult conditions, was entirely admirable and invaluable. Lacking in many cases all the essentials for performing critical operations, and with their staff seriously depleted by casualties, they worked untiringly and with the greatest success. To them we owe a deep debt of gratitude.

It will be seen that the hardest fighting fell to the lot of the Battle-cruiser Fleet (the units of which were less heavily armored than their opponents), the Fifth Battle Squadron, the First Cruiser Squadron, Fourth Light-cruiser Squadron, and the Flotillas. This was inevitable under the conditions, and the squadrons and flotillas mentioned as well as the individual vessels composing them were handled with conspicuous ability, as were also the 1st, 2nd, and 4th Squadrons of the Battle Fleet and the 2nd Cruiser Squadron.

I desire to place on record my high appreciation of the manner in which all the vessels were handled. The conditions were such as to call for great skill and ability, quick judgment and decisions, and this was conspicuous throughout the day.

I beg also to draw special attention to the services rendered by Vice-Admiral Sir Cecil Burney (Second in Command of the Grand Fleet), Vice-Admiral Sir Thomas Jerram, Vice-Admiral Sir Doveton Sturdee, Rear-Admiral Hugh Evan-Thomas, Rear-Admiral Alexander L. Duff, Rear-Admiral Arthur C. Leveson, and Rear-Admiral Ernest F. A. Gaunt, commanding squadrons or divisions in the Battle Fleet. They acted throughout with skill and judgment. Sir Cecil Burney's squadron, owing to its position, was able to see more of the enemy Battle Fleet than the other battle squadrons, and under a leader who has rendered me most valuable and loyal assistance at all times the squadron did excellent work. The magnificent squadron commanded by Rear-Admiral Evan-Thomas formed a support of great value to Sir David Beatty during the afternoon, and was brought into action in rear of the Battle Fleet in the most judicious manner in the evening.

SIR D. BEATTY'S LEADERSHIP

Sir David Beatty once again showed his fine qualities of gallant leadership, firm determination, and correct strategic insight. He appreciated the situations at once on sighting first the enemy's lighter forces, then his battle-cruisers, and finally his battle fleet. I can fully sympathize with his feelings when the evening mist and fading light robbed the Fleet of that complete victory for which he had manœuvered, and for which the vessels in company with him had striven so hard. The services rendered by him, not only on this, but on two previous occasions, have been of the very greatest value.

Sir David Beatty brings to my notice the brilliant support afforded him by Rear-Admiral Hugh Evan-Thomas; the magnificent manner in which Rear-Admiral the Hon. Horace Hood brought his squadron into action, the able support afforded him by Rear-Admiral William C. Pakenham and Rear-Admiral Osmond de B. Brock, and the good work performed by the Light-cruiser Squadrons under the command respectively of Rear-Admiral Trevylyan D. W. Napier, Commodore William E. Goodenough, and Commodore Edwyn S. Alexander-Sinclair. He states that on every occasion these officers anticipated his wishes and used their forces to the best possible effect.

I most fully endorse all his remarks, and I forward also the following extract from his report regarding the valuable services rendered by his staff:—

I desire to record and bring to your notice the great assistance that I received on a day of great anxiety and strain from my Chief of the Staff, Captain Rudolf W. Bentinck, whose good judgment was of the greatest help. He was a tower of strength. My Flag-Commander, the Hon. Reginald A. R. Plunkett, was most valuable in observing the effect of our fire, thereby enabling me to take advantage of the enemy's discomfiture; my Secretary, Frank T. Spickernell, who made accurate notes of events as they occurred, which proved of the utmost value in keeping the situation clearly before me; my Flag Lieutenant-Commander, Ralph F. Seymour, who maintained efficient communications under the most difficult circumstances despite the fact that his signalling appliances were continually shot away. All these officers carried out their duties with great coolness on the manœuvering platform, where they were fully exposed to the enemy's fire.

Vice-Admiral Beatty

THE CHIEF OF STAFF

I cannot close this despatch without recording the brilliant work of my Chief of the Staff, Vice-Admiral Sir Charles Madden, K.C.B., C.V.O. Throughout a period of 21 months of war his services have been of inestimable value. His good judgment, his long experience in fleets, special gift for organisation, and his capacity for unlimited work, have all been of the greatest assistance to me, and have relieved me of much of the anxiety inseparable from the conduct of the Fleet during the war. In the stages leading up to the Fleet action and during and after the action he was always at hand to assist, and his judgment never at fault. I owe him more than I can say.

My special thanks are due also to Commodore Lionel Malsey, C.M.G., the Captain of the Fleet, who also assists me in the working of the Fleet at sea, and to whose good organisation is largely due the rapidity with which the Fleet was fuelled and replenished with ammunition on return to its bases. He was of much assistance to me during the action.

Commander Charles M. Forbes, my Flag-Commander, and Commander Roger M. Bellairs, of my Staff, plotted the movements of the two Fleets with rapidity and accuracy as reports were received; Commander the Hon. Matthew R. Best, M.V.O., of my Staff, acted as observer aloft throughout the action, and his services were of value. These officers carried out their duties with much efficiency during the action.

The signals were worked with smoothness and rapidity by Commander Alexander R. W. Woods, assisted by the other signal officers, and all ships responded remarkably well under difficult conditions. The signal departments in all ships deserve great credit for their work. My Flag-Lieutenant, Lieutenant-Commander Herbert Fitzherbert, was also of much service to me throughout the action.

The high state of efficiency of the W-T arrangements of the fleet, and the facility with which they were worked before, during and after the action, is a great testimony to the indefatigable work carried out by Commander Richard L. Nicholson. His services have been invaluable throughout the war.

A special word of praise is due to the wireless departments in all ships.

My Secretaries, Fleet Paymasters Hamnet H. Share, C.B., and Victor H. T. Weekes, recorded with accuracy salient features of the action. Their records have been of much assistance.

To the Master of the Fleet, Captain Oliver E. Leggett, I am indebted for the accuracy with which he kept the reckoning throughout the operations.

In a separate despatch I propose to bring to the notice of their Lordships the names of officers and men all whom did not come under my personal observation, but who had the opportunity of specially distinguishing themselves.

I append the full text of Sir David Beatty's report to me, from which, as will be seen, I have made copious extracts in order to make my narrative continuous and complete.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
J. R. Jellicoe, Admiral,
Commander-in-Chief.

ENCLOSURE

LIST OF ENEMY VESSELS PUT OUT OF ACTION, MAY 31 TO JUNE 1, 1916

Battleships or Battle-cruisers

2 Battleships, Dreadnought type.
1 Battleship, Deutschland type.
(Seen to sink.)
1 Battle-cruiser.
(Sunk—Lutzow admitted by Germans.)
1 Battleship, Dreadnought type.
1 Battle-cruiser.
(Seen to be so severely damaged as to render it extremely doubtful if they could reach port.)

Light-cruisers

5 Light-cruisers.
(Seen to sink; one of them had the appearance of being a larger type, and might have been a battleship.)

Torpedo-Boat Destroyers

6 Torpedo-boat Destroyers.
(Seen to sink.)
3 Torpedo-boat Destroyers.
(Seen to be so severely damaged as to render it extremely doubtful if they could reach port.)

Submarines

1 Submarine.
(Sunk.)

APPENDIX

SIR DAVID BEATTY'S REPORT

Lion, June 19, 1916.

Sir,—I have the honour to report that at 2.37 p.m. on May 31, 1916, I was cruising and steering to the northward to join your Flag.

The Light Cruiser Screen was disposed from E. to W.

At 2.20 p.m. reports were received from Galatea (Commodore Edwyn S. Alexander-Sinclair, M.V.O., A.D.C.) indicating the presence of enemy vessels. The direction of advance was immediately altered to S.S.E., the course for Horn Reef, so as to place my force between the enemy and his base. At 2.35 p.m. a considerable amount of smoke was sighted to the eastward. This made it clear that the enemy was to the northward and eastward, and that it would be impossible for him to round the Horn Reef without being brought to action. Course was accordingly altered to the eastward, and subsequently to north-eastward, the enemy being sighted at 3.37 p.m. Their force consisted of five battle cruisers.

After the first reports of the enemy the 1st and 3rd Light Cruiser Squadrons changed their direction, and, without waiting for orders, spread to the east, thereby forming a screen in advance of the Battle Cruiser Squadrons and 5th Battle Squadron by the time we had hauled up to the course of approach. They engaged enemy light cruisers at long range. In the meantime the 2nd Light Cruiser Squadron had come in at high speed, and was able to take station ahead of the battle cruisers by the time we turned to E.S.E., the course on which we first engaged the enemy. In this respect the work of the Light Cruiser Squadrons was excellent and of great value.

From a report from Galatea at 2.25 p.m. it was evident that the enemy force was considerable, and not merely an isolated unit of light cruisers, so at 2.45 p.m. I ordered Engadine (Lieutenant-Commander C. G. Robinson) to send up a seaplane and scout to N.N.E. This order was carried out very quickly, and by 3.8 p.m. a seaplane, with Flight Lieutenant F. J. Rutland, R.N., as pilot, and Assistant Paymaster G. S. Trewin, R.N., as observer, was well under way; her first reports of the enemy were received in Engadine about 3.30 p.m. Owing to clouds it was necessary to fly very low, and in order to identify four enemy light cruisers the seaplane had to fly at a height of 900ft. within 3,000 yards of them, the light cruisers opening fire on her with every gun that would bear. This in no way interfered with the clarity of their reports, and both Flight Lieutenant Rutland and Assistant Paymaster Trewin are to be congratulated on their achievement, which indicates that seaplanes under such circumstances are of distinct value.

BEGINNING OF THE ACTION

At 3.30 p.m. I increased speed to 25 knots and formed line of battle, the 2nd Battle Cruiser Squadron forming astern of the 1st Battle Cruiser Squadron, with destroyers of the 13th and 9th Flotillas taking station ahead. I turned to E.S.E., slightly converging on the enemy, who were now at a range of 23,000 yards, and formed the ships on a line of bearing to clear the smoke. The 5th Battle Squadron, who had conformed to our movements, were now bearing N.N.W., 10,000 yards. The visibility at this time was good, the sun behind us and the wind S.E. Being between the enemy and his base, our situation was both tactically and strategically good.

At 3.48 p.m. the action commenced at a range of 18,500 yards, both forces opening fire practically simultaneously. Course was altered to the southward, and subsequently the mean direction was S.S.E., the enemy steering a parallel course distant about 18,000 to 14,500 yards.

At 4.8 p.m. the 5th Battle Squadron came into action and opened fire at a range of 20,000 yards. The enemy's fire now seemed to slacken. The destroyer Landrail (Lieutenant-Commander Francis E. H. G. Hobart), of the 9th Flotilla, which was on our port beam, trying to take station ahead, sighted the periscope of a submarine on her port quarter. Though causing considerable inconvenience from smoke, the presence of Lydiard (Commander Malcolm L. Goldsmith) and Landrail undoubtedly preserved the battle-cruisers from closer submarine attack. Nottingham (Captain Charles D. Miller) also reported a submarine on the starboard beam.

ENEMY FORCE INTERCEPTED

Eight destroyers of the 13th Flotilla, Nestor (Commander the Hon. Edward B. S. Bingham), Nomad (Lieutenant-Commander Paul Whitfield), Nicator (Lieutenant Jack E. A. Mocatta), Narborough (Lieutenant-Commander Geoffrey Corlett), Pelican (Lieutenant-Commander Kenneth A. Beattie), Petard (LieutenantCommander Evelyn C. O. Thomson), Obdurate (Lieutenant

Cecil H. H. Sams), Nerissa (Lieutenant-Commander Montague C. B. Legge), with Moorsom (Commander John C. Hodgson) and Morris (Lieutenant-Commander Edward S. Graham), of 10th Flotilla, Turbulent (Lieutenant - Commander Dudley Stuart), Termagant (Lieutenant-Commander Cuthbert P. Blake), of the 9th Flotilla, having been ordered to attack the enemy with torpedoes when opportunity offered, moved out at 4.15 p.m. simultaneously with a similar movement on the part of the enemy's destroyers. The attack was carried out in the most gallant manner and with great determination. Before arriving at a favorable position to fire torpedoes they intercepted an enemy force consisting of a light cruiser and 15 destroyers. A fierce engagement ensued at close quarters, with the result that the enemy were forced to retire on their battle-cruisers, having lost two destroyers sunk and having their torpedo attack frustrated. Our destroyers sustained no loss in this engagement, but their attack on the enemy battle-cruisers was rendered less effective owing to some of the destroyers having dropped astern during the fight. Their position was therefore unfavorable for torpedo attack.

Nestor, Nomad, and Nicator, gallantly led by Commander Hon. E. B. S Bingham, of Nestor, pressed home their attack on the battle-cruisers and fired two torpedoes at them, being subjected to a heavy fire from the enemy's secondary armament. Nomad was badly hit and apparently remained stopped between the lines. Subsequently Nestor and Nicator altered course to the S.E., and in a short time, the opposing battle-cruisers having turned 16 points, found themselves within close range of a number of enemy battleships. Nothing daunted, though under a terrific fire, they stood on, and their position being favorable for torpedo attack, fired a torpedo at the second ship of the enemy line at a range of 3,000 yards. Before they could fire their fourth torpedo Nestor was badly hit and swung to starboard, Nicator altering course inside her to avoid collision and thereby being prevented from firing the last torpedo. Nicator made good her escape, and subsequently rejoined the Captain (D) 13th Flotilla. Nestor remained stopped, but was afloat when last seen. Moorsom also carried out an attack on the enemy's Battle Fleet.

CONSPICUOUS GALLANTRY

Petard, Nerissa, Turbulent, and Termagant also pressed home their attack on the enemy battle-cruisers, firing torpedoes after the engagement with enemy destroyers. Petard reports that all her torpedoes must have crossed the enemy's line, while Nerissa states that one torpedo appeared to strike the rear ship. These destroyer attacks were indicative of the spirit pervading His Majesty's Navy, and were worthy of its highets traditions. I propose to bring to your notice a recommendation of Commander Bingham and other Officers for some recognition of their conspicuous gallantry.

From 4.15 to 4.43 p.m. the conflict between the opposing battle-cruisers was of a very fierce and resolute character. The 5th Battle Squadron was engaging the enemy's rear ships, unfortunately at very long range. Our fire began to tell, the accuracy and rapidity of that of the enemy depreciating considerably. At 4.18 p.m. the third enemy ship was seen to be on fire. The visibility to the north-eastward had become considerably reduced, and the outline of the ships very very indistinct.

At 4.38 p.m. Southampton (Commodore William E. Goodenough, M.V.O., A.D.C.) reported the enemy's Battle Fleet ahead. The destroyers were recalled, and at 4.42 p.m. the enemy's Battle Fleet was sighted S.E. Course was altered 16 points in succession to starboard, and I proceeded on a northerly course to lead them towards the Battle Fleet. The enemy battle-cruisers altered course shortly afterwards, and the action continued. Southampton, with the 2nd Light Cruiser Squadron, held on to the southward to observe. They closed to within 13,000 yards of the enemy Battle Fleet, and came under a very heavy but ineffective fire. Southampton's reports were most valuable. The 5th Battle Squadron were now closing on an opposite course and engaging the enemy battle cruisers with all guns. The position of the enemy battle Fleet was communicated to them, and I ordered them to alter course 16 points. Led by Rear-Admiral Evan-Thomas in Barham (Captain Arthur W. Craig) this squadron supported us brilliantly and effectively.

At 4.57 p.m. the 5th Battle Squadron turned up astern of me and came under the fire of the leading ships of the enemy Battle Fleet Fearless (Captain (D) Charles O. Roper), with the destroyers of 1st Flotilla, joined the battle-cruisers and, when speed admitted, took station ahead. Champion (Captain (D) James U. Farie), with 13th Flotilla, took station on the 5th Battle Squadron. At 5 p.m. the 1st and 3rd Light Cruiser Squadrons, which had been following me on the southerly course, took station on my starboard bow; the 2nd Light Cruiser Squadron took station on my port quarter.

ENEMY OBSCURED BY MIST

The weather conditions now became unfavorable, our ships being silhouetted against a clear horizon to the westward, while the enemy were for the most part obscured by mist, only showing up clearly at intervals. These conditions prevailed until we had turned their van at about 6 p.m. Between 5 and 6 p.m. the action continued on a northerly course, the range being about 14,000 yards. During this time the enemy received very severe punishment, and one of their battle-cruisers quitted the line in a considerably damaged condition. This came under my personal observation, and was corroborated by Princess Royal (Captain Walter H. Cowan, M.V.O., D.S.O.) and Tiger (Captain Henry B. Pelly, M.V.O.). Other enemy ships also showed signs of increasing injury. At 5.5 p.m. Onslow (Lieutenant-Commander John C. Tovey) and Moresby (Lieutenant - Commander Roger V. Alison), who had been detached to assist Engadine with the sea-plane, rejoined the Battle Cruiser Squadron, and took station on the starboard (engaged) bow of Lion (Captain Alfred E. M. Chatfield, C.V.O.). At 5.10 p.m. Moresby, being 2 points before the beam of the leading enemy ship, fired a torpedo at a ship in their line. Eight minutes later she observed a hit with a torpedo on what was judged to be the sixth ship in the line. Moresby then passed between the lines to clear the range of smoke and rejoined Champion. In corroboration of this Fearless reports having seen an enemy heavy ship heavily on fire at about 5.10 p.m. and shortly afterwards a huge cloud of smoke and steam.

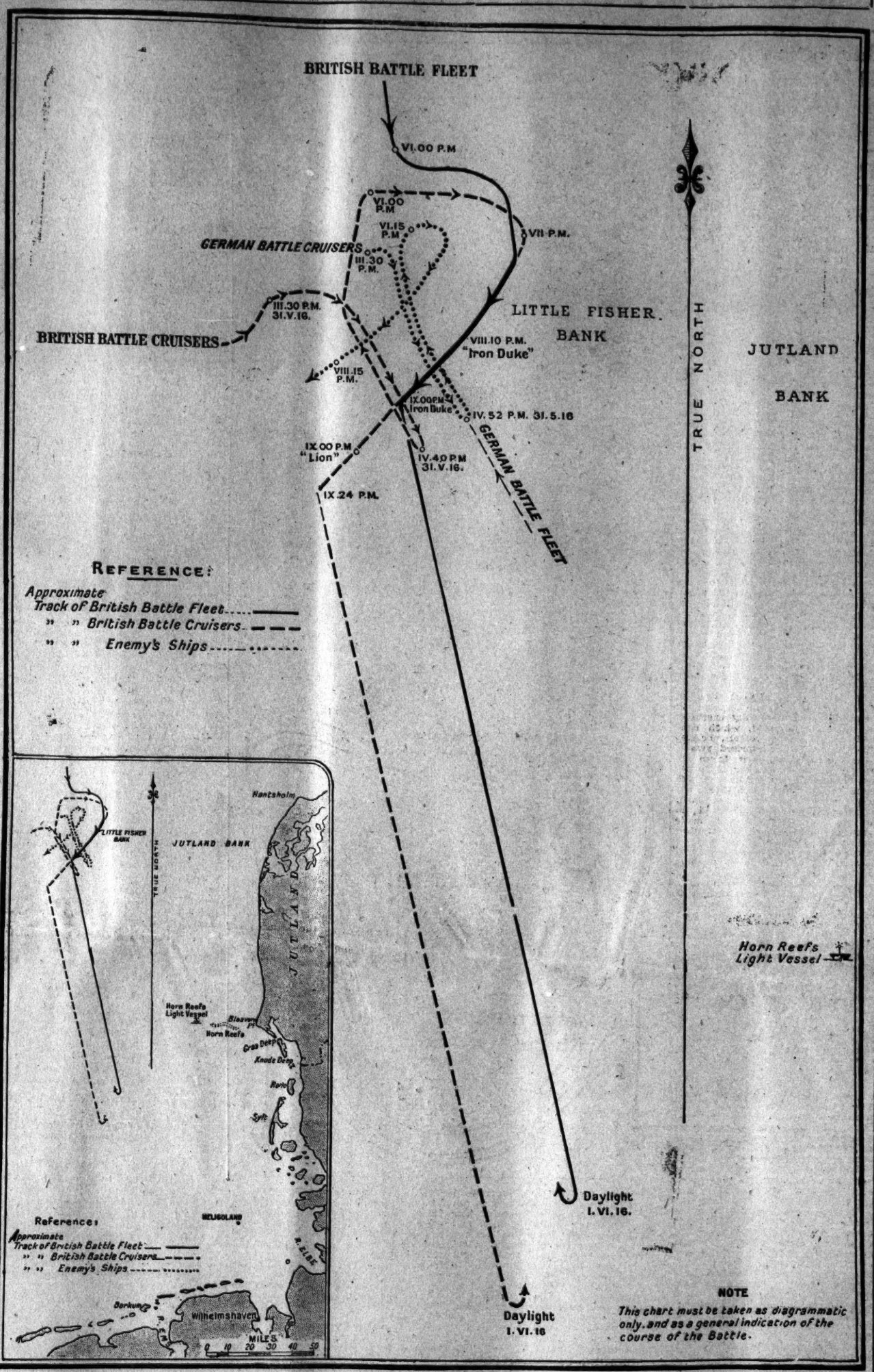
At 5.35 p.m. our course was N.N.E., and the estimated position of the Battle Fleet was N. 16 W., so we gradually hauled to the north-eastward, keeping the range of the enemy at 14,000 yards. He was gradually hauling to the eastward, receiving severe punishment at the head of his line, and probably acting on information received by his light cruisers, which had sighted, and were engaged with, the Third Battle Cruiser Squadron. Possibly Zeppelins were present also. At 5.50 p.m. British cruisers were sighted on the port bow, and at 5.56 p.m. the leading battleships of the Battle Fleet, bearing north 5 miles. I thereupon altered course to east, and proceeded at utmost speed. This brought the range of the enemy down to 12,000 yards. I made a report to you that the enemy battle-cruisers bore south-east. At this time only three of the enemy battle-cruisers were visible, closely followed by battleships of the Koenig class.

THE ONSLOW'S GREAT STRUGGLE

At about 6.5 p.m. Onslow, being on the engaged bow of Lion, sighted an enemy light cruiser at a distance of 6,000 yards from us, apparently endeavoring to attack with torpedoes. Onslow at once closed and engaged her, firing 58 rounds at a range of from 4,000 to 2,000 yards, scoring a number of hits. Onslow then closed the enemy battle-cruisers, and orders were given for all torpedoes to be fired. At this moment she was struck amidships by a heavy shell, with the result that only one torpedo was fired. Thinking that all his torpedoes had gone, the commanding officer proceeded to retire at slow speed. Being informed that he still had three torpedoes, he closed the light cruiser previously engaged, and torpedoed her. The enemy's Battle Fleet was then sighted, and the remaining torpedoes were fired at them, and must have crossed the enemy's tack. Damage then caused Onslow to stop.

At 7.15 p.m. Defender (Lieutenant-Commander Lawrence R. Palmer), whose speed had been reduced to 10 knots while on the disengaged side of the battle-cruisers by a 12-inch shell, which damaged her foremost boiler, closed Onslow and took her in tow. Shells were falling all round them during this operation, which however, was successfully accomplished. During the heavy weather of the ensuing night the tow parted twice, but was re-secured. The two struggled on together until 1 p.m. June 1, when Onslow was transferred to tugs. I consider the performances of these two destroyers to be gallant in the extreme, and I am recommending Lieutenant-Commander J. C. Tovey of Onslow and Lieutenant-Commander L. R. Palmer of Defender for special recognition. Onslow was possibly the destroyer referred to by Rear-Admiral Commanding 3rd Light Cruiser Squadron as follows:—"Here I should like to bring to your notice the action of a destroyer (name unknown) which we passed close in a disabled condition soon after 6 p.m. She apparently was able to struggle ahead again and made straight for the Derfflinger to attack her."

First Authentic Plan of Jutland Battle, Showing Strategical Movements of Both Fleets



Study the times and positions as marked here and they will help you to form a fairly clear idea of how the world's greatest naval battle was fought. This map is reproduced from The London Times.

At 6.20 p.m. the Third Battle Cruiser Squadron appeared ahead, steaming South towards the enemy's van. I ordered them to take station ahead, which was carried out magnificently, Rear-Admiral Hood bringing his squadron into action ahead in a most inspiring manner, worthy of his great naval ancestors. At 6.25 p.m. I altered course to the E.S.E. in support of the Third Battle Cruiser Squadron, who were at this time only 8,000 yards from the enemy's leading ship. They were pouring a hot fire into her and caused her to turn to the Westward of South. At the same time I made a report to you of the bearing and distance of the enemy Battle Fleet.

HEAD OF GERMAN LINE CRUMPLED UP

By 6.50 p.m. the battle-cruisers were clear of our leading Battle Squadron then bearing about N.N.W. 3 miles from Lion, and I ordered the 3rd Battle Cruiser Squadron to prolong the line astern and reduced to 18 knots. The visibility at this time was very indifferent, not more than 4 miles, and the enemy's ships were temporarily lost sight of. It is interesting to note that after 6 p.m., although the visibility became reduced, it was undoubtedly more favorable to us than to the enemy. At intervals their ships showed up clearly, enabling us to punish them very severely and establish a definite superiority over them. From the reports of other ships and my own observation it was clear that the enemy suffered considerable damage, battle-cruisers and battle-ships alike. The head of their line was crumpled up, leaving battleships as targets for the majority of our battle-cruisers. Before leaving us the 5th Battle Squadron was also engaging battleships. The report of Rear-Admiral Evan-Thomas shows that excellent results were obtained, and it can be safely said that his magnificent squadron wrought great execution.

From the report of Rear-Admiral T.D.W. Napier, M.V.O., the 3rd Light Cruiser Squadron, which had maintained its station on our starboard bow well ahead of the enemy, at 6.25 p.m. attacked with the torpedo. Falmouth (Captain John D. Edwards) and Yarmouth (Captain Thomas D. Pratt) both fired torpedoes at the leading enemy battle-cruiser, and it is believed that one torpedo hit, as a heavy underwater explosion was observed. The 3rd Light Cruiser Squadron then gallantly attacked the heavy ships with gunfire, with impunity to themselves, thereby demonstrating that the fighting efficiency of the enemy had been seriously impaired. Rear-Admiral Napier deserves great credit for his determined and effective attack. Indomitable (Captain Francis W. Kennedy) reports that about this time one of the Derfflinger class fell out of the enemy's line.

At 7.6 p.m. I received a signal from you that the course of the Fleet was South. Subsequently signals were received up to 8.46 p.m. showing that the course of the Battle Fleet was to the South-westward. Between 7 and 7.12 p.m. we hauled round gradually to S.W. and S. to regain touch with the enemy, and at 7.14 again sighted them at a range of about 15,000 yards. The ships sighted at this time were two battle-cruisers and two battleships, apparently of the Koenig class. No doubt more continued the line to the northward, but that was all that could be seen. The visibility having improved considerably as the sun descended below the clouds, we re-engaged at 7.17 p.m. and increased speed to 22 knots. At 7.32 p.m. my course was S.W., speed 18 knots, the leading enemy battleship bearing N.W. by W. Again after a very short time the enemy showed signs of punishment, one ship being on fire, while another appeared to drop right astern. The destroyers at the head of the enemy's line emitted volumes of grey smoke, covering their capital ships as with a pall, under cover of which they turned away, and at 7.45 p.m. we lost sight of them.

HEAVY FIGHT AT 10,000 YARDS

At 7.58 p.m. I ordered the 1st and 3rd Light Cruiser Squadrons to sweep to the westward and locate the head of the enemy's line, and at 8.20 p.m. we altered course to west in support. We soon located two battle-cruisers and battleships, and were heavily engaged at a short range of about 10,000 yards. The leading ship was hit repeatedly by Lion, and turned away 8 points, emitting very high flames and with a heavy list to port. Princess Royal set fire to a three-funnelled battleship; New Zealand (Captain John F. E. Green) and Indomitable report that the third ship, which they both engaged, hauled out of the line heeling over and on fire. The mist which now came down enveloped them, and Falmouth reported they were last seen at 8.38 p.m. steaming to the westward.

At 8.40 p.m. all our battle-cruisers felt a heavy shock as if struck by a mine or torpedo, or possibly sunken wreckage. As, however, examination of the bottoms reveals no sign of such an occurrence, it is assumed that it indicated the blowing up of a great vessel.

I continued on a south-westerly course with my light cruisers spread until 9.24 p.m. Nothing further being sighted, I assumed that the enemy were to the North-westerward, and that we had established ourselves well between him and his base. Minotaur (Captain Arthur C. S. H. D'Aeth) was at this time bearing North 5 miles, and I asked her the position of the leading Battle Squadron of the Battle Fleet. Her reply was that it was not in sight, but was last seen bearing N.N.E. I kept you informed of my position, course and speed, also of the bearing of the enemy.

In view of the gathering darkness, and of the fact that our strategical position was such as to make it appear certain that we should locate the enemy at daylight under most favorable circumstances, I did not consider it desirable or proper to close the enemy Battle Fleet during the dark hours. I therefore concluded that I should be carrying out your wishes by turning to the course of the Fleet, reporting to you that I had done so.

The 13th Flotilla, under the command of Captain James U. Farie, in Champion, took station astern of the Battle Fleet for the night. At 0.30 a.m. on Thursday, June 1, a large vessel crossed the rear of the flotilla at high speed. She passed close to Petard and Turbulent, switched on searchlights, and opened a heavy fire, which disabled Tubulent. At 3.30 a.m. Champion was engaged for a few minutes with four enemy destroyers. Moresby reports four ships of Deutschland class sighted at 2.35 a.m., at whom she fired one torpedo. Two minutes later an explosion was felt by Moresby and Obdurate.

Fearless and the 1st Flotilla were very usefully employed as a submarine screen during the earlier part of May 31. At 6.10 p.m. when joining the Battle Fleet, Fearless was unable to follow the battle cruisers without fouling the battleships, and therefore took station at the rear of the line. She sighted during the night a battleship of the Kaiser class steaming fast and entirely alone. She was not able to engage her, but believes she was attacked by destroyers further astern. A heavy explosion was observed astern not long after.

THE LIGHT CRUISERS.

The 1st and 3rd Light Cruiser Squadrons were almost continuously in touch with the battle cruisers, one or both squadrons being usually ahead In this position they were of great value. They very effectively protected the head of our line from torpedo attack by light cruisers or destroyers, and were prompt in helping to regain touch when the enemy's line was temporarily lost sight of. The 2nd Light Cruiser Squadron was at the rear of our battle line during the night, and at 9 p.m. assisted to repel a destroyer attack on the 5th Battle Squadron. They were also heavily engaged at 10.20 p.m. with five enemy cruisers or light cruisers, Southampton and Dublin (Captain Albert C. Scott) suffering severe casualties during an action lasting about 15 minutes. Birmingham (Captain Arthur A. M. Duff), at 11.30 p.m., sighted two or more heavy ships steering South. A report of this was received by me at 11.40 p.m. as steering W.S.W. They were thought at the time to be battle cruisers, but it is since considered that they were probably battleships.

The work of Engadine appears to have been most praiseworthy throughout, and of great value. Lieutenant-Commander C. G. Robinson deserves great credit for the skilful and seamanlike manner in which he handled his ship. He actually towed Warrior for 75 miles, between 8.40 p.m. May 31, and 7.15 a.m., June 1, and was instrumental in saving the lives of her ship's company.

THE ENEMY'S LOSSES.

It is impossible to give a definite statement of the losses inflicted on the enemy. The visibility was for the most part low and fluctuating, and caution forbade me to close the range too much with my inferior force.

A review of all the reports which I have received leads me to conclude that the enemy's losses were considerably greater than those which we had sustained, in spite of their superiority, and included battleships, battle-cruisers, light cruisers, and destroyers.

This is eloquent testimony to the very high standard of gunnery and torpedo efficiency of His Majesty's Ships. The control and drill remained undisturbed throughout, in many cases despite heavy damage to material and personnel. Our superiority over the enemy in this respect was very marked, their efficiency becoming rapidly reduced under punishment while ours was maintained throughout.

A BOYS FINE COURAGE.

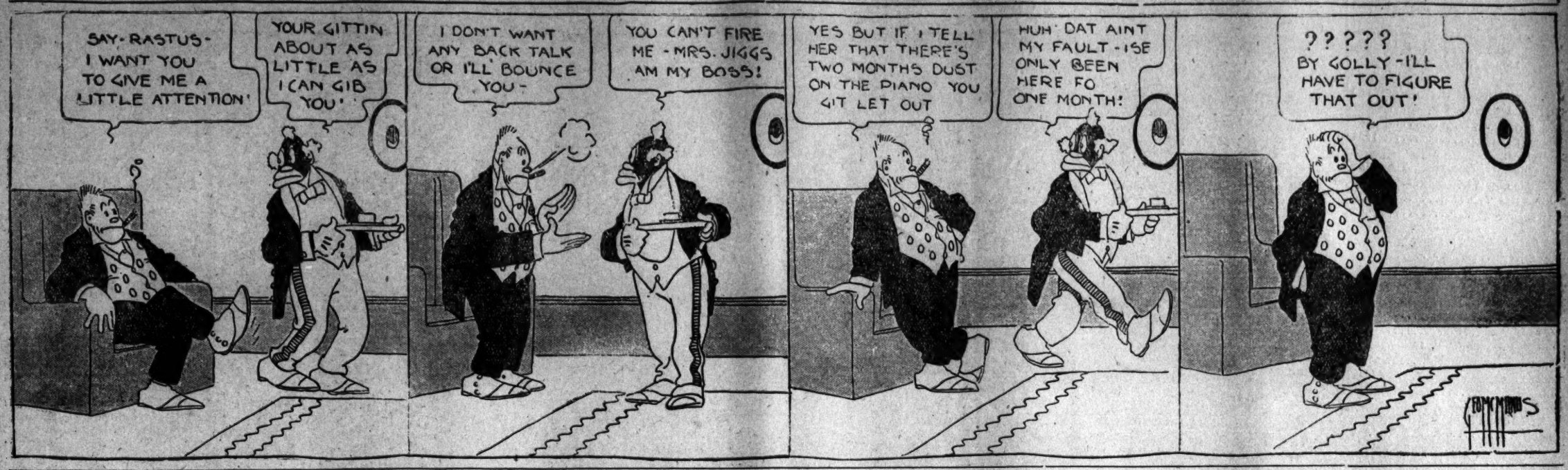
As was to be expected, the behavior of the ships' companies under the terrible conditions of a modern sea battle was magnificent without exception. The strain on their moral was a severe test of discipline and training. Officers and men were imbued with one thought, the desire to defeat the enemy. The fortitude of the wounded was admirable. A report from the Commanding Officer o[f] Chester gives a splendid instance [o]f devotion to duty. Boy (1st class) John Travers Cornwell, of Chest[er] was mortally wounded early in [the] action. He nevertheless remai[ned] standing alone at a most exposed p[lace] quietly awaiting orders till the en[d of] the action, with the gun's crew [all] and wounded all round him. H[e] was under 16½ years. I regre[t] he has since died, but I recomm[end] case for special recognition in [view] to his memory, and as an ackno[w]ledgment of the high example set by

In such a conflict as raged c[on]tinuously for five hours it was [inev]itable that we should suffer se[ver]e losses. It was necessary to maintain touch with greatly superior forces in fluctuating visibility, often very low. We lost Invincible, Indefatigable, and Queen Mary, from which ships there were few survivors. The casualties [in] other ships were heavy, and I wish t[o]

(Continued on Page 9)

Bringing Up Father

By George McManus


SAY-RASTUS-I WANT YOU TO GIVE ME A LITTLE ATTENTION!
YOUR GITTIN ABOUT AS LITTLE AS I CAN GIB YOU!
I DON'T WANT ANY BACK TALK OR I'LL BOUNCE YOU-
YOU CAN'T FIRE ME-MRS. JIGGS AM MY BOSS!
YES BUT IF I TELL HER THAT THERE'S TWO MONTHS DUST ON THE PIANO YOU GIT LET OUT
HUH DAT AINT MY FAULT-ISE ONLY BEEN HERE FO ONE MONTH!
?????
BY GOLLY-I'LL HAVE TO FIGURE THAT OUT!
GEO MCMANUS

Jellicoe's Report On Naval Battle

(Continued from Page 8)

express my deepest regret at the loss of so many gallant comrades, officers and men. They died gloriously.

Exceptional skill was displayed by the Medcial Officers of the Fleet. They performed operations and tended the wounded under conditions of extreme difficulty. In some cases their staff was seriously depleted by casualties, and the inevitable lack of such essentials as adequate light, hot water, &c., in ships damaged by shell fire, tried their skill, resource, and physical endurance to the utmost.

As usual, the Engine Room Departments of all ships displayed the highest qualities of technical skill, discipline, and endurance. High speed is a primary factor in the tactics of the squadrons under my command, and the Engine Room Departments never fail.

THE LOSS OF ADMIRAL HOOD.

I have already made mention of the brilliant support afforded me by Rear-Admiral H. Evan-Thomas, M.V.O., and the 5th Battle Squadron, and of the magnificent manner in which Rear-Admiral Hon. H. L. A. Hood, C.B., M.V.O., D.S.O., brought his squadron into action. I desire to record my great regret at his loss, which is a national misfortune. I would now bring to your notice the able support rendered to me by Rear-Admiral W. C. Pakenham, C.B., and Rear-Admiral O. de B. Brock, C.B. In the course of my report I have expressed my appreciation of the good work performed by the Light Cruiser Squadrons under the command respect vely of Rear-Admiral T. D. W. Napier, M.V.O., Commodore W. E. Goodenough, M.V.O., and Commodore E. S. Alexander-Sinclair, M.V.O. On every occasion these officers anticipated my wishes, and used their forces to the best possible effect.

I desire also to bring to your notice the skill with which their respective ships were handled by the Commanding Officers. With such Flag Officers, Commodores, and Captains to support me my task was lightened.

The destroyers of the 1st and 13th Flotillas were handled by their respective Commanding Officers with skill, dash, and courage. I desire to record my very great regret at the loss of Captain C. F. Sowerby (Indefatigable), C. I. Prowes (Queen Mary), and A. L. Cay (Invincible), all officers of the highest attainments, who can be ill spared at this time of stress.

I wish to endorse the report of the Rear-Admiral Commanding the 5th Battle Squadron as to the ability displayed by the Commanding Officers of his squadron.

In conclusion, I desire to record and bring to your notice the great assistance that I received on a day of great anxiety and strain from my Chief of the Staff, Captain R. W. Bentinck, whose good judgment was of the greatest help. He was a tower of strength. My Flag Commander, Hon. R. A. R. Plunkett, was most valuable in observing the effect of our fire, thereby enabling me to take advantage of the enemy's discomfiture; my Secretary, F. T. Spickernell, who made accurate notes of events as they occurred, which proved of the utmost value in keeping the situation clearly before me; my Flag Lieutenant, Commander R. F. Seymour, who maintained efficient communications under the most difficult circumstances, despite the fact that his signalling appliances were continually shot away. All these Officers carried out their duties with great coolness on the manoeuvering platform, where they were fully exposed to the enemy's fire.

In accordance with your wishes, I am forwarding in a separate letter a full list of Officers and Men whom I wish to recommend to your notice.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
DAVID BEATTY,
Vice-Admiral
The Commander-in-Chief,
Grand Fleet.

ADMIRALTY MESSAGE OF APPROVAL

"HIGH EXPECTATIONS WELL FULFILLED"

The following letter has been addressed to the Commander-in-Chief, Grand Fleet, by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty:—

Admiralty, July 4, 1916.

Sir,

My Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have considered your reports on the action off the Jutland Bank between the Grand Fleet under your command and the German High Sea Fleet on May 31, together with the report of the Vice-Admiral Commanding the Battle Cruiser Fleet, and those of the various Flag Officers and Commanding Officers of the Grand Fleet.

2. Their lordships congratulate the officers, seamen, and marines of the Grand Fleet on this, the first Fleet action which has occurred since the outbreak of the war, as a result of which the enemy, severely punished, withdrew to his own ports. The events of the May 31 and June 1, gave ample proof of the gallantry and devotion which characterized all who took part in the battle; the ships of every class were handled with skill and determination; their steaming under battle conditions afforded a splendid testimony to the zeal and efficiency of the engineering staff; while individual initiative and tactical subordination were equally conspicuous.

3. The results of the action prove that the officers and men of the Grand Fleet have known both how to study the new problems with which they are confronted and how to turn their knowledge to account. The expectations of the country were high; they have been well fulfilled.

4. My Lords desire me to convey to you their approval of your proceedings on this occasion.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
W. GRAHAM GREENE.

Household Suggestions

Ink stains can be removed without injuring the most delicately colored material. Mix some mustard into a thick paste and spread over the stain. After twenty-four hours sponge thoroughly with cold water, and no trace of the ink remains.

* * *

If eggs you are about to boil are cracked, add a little vinegar to the water, and they can be boiled as satisfactory as undamaged ones.

* * *

To clean a black dress take a dozen ivy leaves and steep them in boiling water. Leave till cold, then rub well over the stained parts. This liquid will remove all stains and make the cloth look quite fresh.

* * *

Don't throw bones that have been boiled for soup into the dustbin. Put them at the back of the fire, bank up with well-damped small coal, and they will burn for hours.

* * *

A little camphor rubbed on a mirror after the dust has been wiped off will brighten it wonderfully.

* * *

Before boiling a piece of bacon soak it for twelve hours in cold water. If this is done it will waste very little in cooking.

* * *

Vinegar and salt mixed together will take away stains on china, glass, flower vases and water bottles.

Phonograph as Industrial Spur

There exists a dry-cleaning establishment in Cincinnati, Ohio (U.S.A.), that gives its employees music at frequent intervals, with the object of speeding up the workers. There are some 30 workers in the plant, and the firm has installed a sufficient number of phonographs to provide music for them all. It is reported that in the pressing room the girls swing their irons over the work to the tune of popular marches and songs, and that much of the work is eliminated by the music. The manager of the plant states that this novel idea in industrial efficiency originated in South America.

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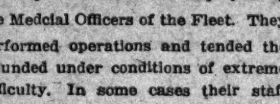

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Toric Lenses

Invisible Bifocals

Sun Glasses in Various Shades

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Get acquainted with the Victrola

Do you know what splendid music this wonderful instrument brings into your home?

Do you know that there are Victrolas from $15 to $250 and that we'll arrange terms to suit you?

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9765

"Rusticide" ready for use.

Black Bitumenous Coating for use on Iron, Steel and Zinc.

Rust-resisting, and withstands salt and fresh water, chemical fumes, dilute acids and alkali.

—For—

Shipwork, collierywork, metal chimneys and all iron work in proximity to fumes of sulphur, carbonic acid and chlorine. Specially suitable for ironwork structures in tidal waters where the combined influences of immersion, weather and sun have to be combated.

Not *a decorative article.*

Wilkinson, Heywood & Clark, Ltd.

SHANGHAI

Del Monte *Raspberry Ice:—*

1 quart crushed berries
1 cup water
¾ cup sugar
2 tablespoonfuls Rum

Freeze very slowly as the color depends on the freezing. Turn freezer very slowly a few times, then let it stand five minutes. Repeat until stiff enough, then pack in salt and ice.

Connell Bros. Company,

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and

General Electric Co., of New York, U. S. A.

Electric Power Plant Equipment, Electrical Supplies, Mill Machinery, Mining Equipment, Railroad Supplies, etc., etc.

Write or call for quotations and particulars, which will be submitted by our expert engineers

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, August 1, 1916.

Money and Bullion

	Tls.
Mex. Dollars: Market rate:	72.26
S'hai Gold Bars: 978 touch...	—
Bar Silver	—
Copper Cash	1926
Sovereigns:	
Buying rate, @ 2-10⅜—Tls.	6.98
Exch. @ 72.5—Mex...$	9.63
Peking Bar	350
Native Interest	.04

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver	30 7/16d.
Bank rate of discount	6%
Market rate of discount:—	
3 m-s.	%
4 m-s.	%
6 m-s.	%
Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s.	
Ex., Paris on London....Fr.	28.13
Ex, N.Y. on London ....T.T.	476½
Consols .....£	—

Exchange Closing Quotations

London	T.T.	2-10⅜
London	Demand	2-10⅞
India	T.T.	213½
Paris	T.T.	401
Paris	Demand	401½
New York	T.T.	67⅞
New York	Demand	68
Hongkong	T.T.	73
Japan	T.T.	74¼
Batavia	T.T.	165¼

Bank's Buying Rates

London	4 m-s. Cdts.	2-11⅛
London	4 m-s. Docy.	2-11⅛
London	6 m-s. Cdts.	2-11⅛
London	6 m-s. Docy.	3-⅛
Paris	4 m-s.	415½
New York	4 m-s.	70⅞

CUSTOMS HOUSE RATES OF EXCHANGE FOR JULY

	1—Hk. Tls.....	6.14
Sh. Tls.	1—Francs	4.55
,, ,,	1—Marks†.....	3.73
Gold $	1—Hk. Tls.....	1.30
Hk. Tls.	1—Yen.....	1.52
,, ,,	1—Rupees	2.42
,, ,,	1—Roubles.....	3.47
,, ,,	1—Mex. $	1.50

† Nominal

Stock Exchange

Transactions

Shanghai, August 1, 1916.

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Official

S'hai Gas 6% debs. Tls. 93.00
Shanghai Lands Tls. 93.00
Anglo-Javas Tls. 10.35 C. R.
Sungei Duri Tls. 12.00

Direct Business Reported

S. M. C. 6% debs. 1908 Tls. 99.00
Cathays (Ord) Tls. 21.15
Shanghai Gas Tls. 25.00
Consolidated Tls. 3.50
Repah Tls. 1.40
Tanah Merah Tls. 1.10
Samagagas Tls. 1.15

Sharebrokers' Association

Transactions

Shanghai, August 1, 1916.

BUSINESS DONE

Official

Tebangs Tls. 25.50 Oct.
Kungyiks Tls. 14.00 Oct.
Pahangs Tls. 1.95 Aug.
Kotas Tls. 10.50 cash
Kotas Tls. 10.50 Aug.

Direct

S. M. C. 1916 debs.
Tls. 100.00 cash
Kotas Tls. 10.50 cash

London Rubber Market

Reuter's Service

London, July 31.—Today's rubber prices were as follows:—

Plantation First Latex.

Spot: 2s. 2½d. paid.

October to December: 2s. 3¾d. paid.

Tendency of Market: Weak.

Last Quotation, London, July 29:

Spot: 2s. 3¼d. paid.

October to December: 2s. 4¼d. paid.

Tendency of Market: Quiet.

COTTON MARKET

Reuter's Service

London, July 31.—Today's Cotton prices were:—

Mid-Americans Spot	8.19d.
July-August	8.06d.
October-November	8.01d.

BAR SILVER

Reuter's Service

London, July 31.—Bar silver, spot, is at 30⅞d.

"BICKERTON'S"
PRIVATE HOTEL

Established 20 years.

161 Bubbling Well Road. Seven minutes from Bund by trams, which stop at the door. Strictly first-class cuisine under the personal supervision of the proprietress. 60 rooms, separate baths, with hot and cold water, electric light. Tel. W. 1271.

Hankow Tea Market

The export to July 27, as per Customs Returns, stands thus :—

By Way of Shanghai

	Hankow Tea.	Kiukiang Tea.	Re-exports.
Season 1916 X 17	8,539,021 lbs.	 5,749,545	lbs.
,, 1915 X 16	11,349,276 ,,	 5,659,063	,,
,, 1914 X 15	10,910,955 ,,	 4,863,207	,,

Via Shanghai,	Total 1916-17.	Total 1915-16.	Total 1914-15.
To Great Britain	3,516,368 lbs.	5,392,447 lbs.	4,818,709 lbs.
,, United States and Canada.	2,471,192 ,,	2,010,239 ,,	3,061,363 ,,
,, Continent	64,947 ,,	58,479 ,,	3,141,395 ,,
,, Russia in Europe	1,688,372 ,,	2,117,879 ,,	474,737 ,,
,, do via North	3,255,479 ,,	5,540,889 ,,	837,941 ,,
,, Shanghai	1,150,933 ,,	740,216 ,,	1,622,624 ,,

Direct,	U.S. & Canada.	Gr. Britain.	Continent.	Russia in Asia.	Russia in Europe.
1916.	183,453 lbs.	479,885 lbs.	2,691 lbs.	10,369,113 lbs.	4,265,405 lbs.
1915.	... ,,	2,179,343 ,,	56,528 ,,	13,276,376 ,,	5,947,380 ,,
1914.	107,203 ,,	1,654,788 ,,	463,161 ,,	13,573,721 ,,	8,086,443 ,,

Hankow Export Market

Hankow, July 26.—The following export returns have been compiled under the direction of the General Chamber of Commerce:—

The prices quoted are for the net shipping weight excluding cost of packing for export. Prices Nominal	Per picul Tls.	Week ended July, 22 Piculs
Cowhides, Best selected	60.00	617
,, Seconds	50.00	
Buffalo hides, No.1 10-60 lbs	23.00	—
,, ,, 2 10-60 ,, ...	19.00	
Goatskins, Untanned, chiefly white color, average 2lbs. 50% short, 30% med. and 20% long hair; ....(*Pieces*)	—	—
White China Grass, Wuchang &-or Poochi (Hemp or Ramie	11.50	
,, Sinshan and-or Chayu ,, ,,	10.12	8,146
Green China Grass, Szechuen.....	—	
Jute (Abutilon)	3.00	
White Vegetable Tallow 51° titre.....	13.50	
Green Vegetable Tallow, 52° titre	10 50	3,368
Animal Tallow.....	14.50	1,724
Gallnuts, Usual shape	20.50	
,, Plum ,, ...	25.50	42
Cotton Lihoo	20.00	
,, Shansi	23.00	6,369

Black Bristles, Riflings 2½" 2¾" 3" 3½" 3¾" 4"

10	10	10	10	10	10	10	6	108.00	263
4¼"	4½"	4¾"	5"	5¼"	5½"	5¾"	6"		
6	6	6	3	1	1	½	½%—100%		

Sesamum Seed, White		
,, ,, Yellow		
,, ,, Red	4.60	13,989
,, ,, Black		
Yellow Beans.....	2 00	
*Broad Beans	1.40	16,096
Sesamum Seed Oil.....	9.40	316
Groundnuts (with shells)	—	—
,, (shelled)	—	1,250
Groundnut Oil	—	—
Wood Oil	10.20	9,638
Tea Oil.....	9.20	23
Bean Oil.....	8.35	2,533
Rape Oil.....	9.50	—

*Quantities include Beans of all kinds.

Singapore Rubber Auction

Singapore, July 19.—Following were the prices realized at the rubber auction today:—

Sheet:	Singapore per picul $
Smoked Fine Ribbed..	@ 120/117
Smoked Good Ribbed..	,, 114/113
Smoked Fine Plain....	,, 116/112
Smoked Good Plain...	,, 108/105
Unsmoked Fine Ribbed	,, 111/107
Unsmoked Good Ribbed	,, 102/101
Unsmoked Fine Plain.	,, 108/105
Unsmoked Good Plain.	,, 104/102
Crepe:	
Fine Pale Thin	,, 126/120
Good Pale Thin	,, 119/115
Good Pale Blanket ...	,, —
Good Brown Blanket..	,, 110/105
Fine Brown	,, 113/104
Good Brown	,, 105/ 91
Good Dark	,, 98/ 77
Barky	,, 87/ 45
Scrap:	
Virgin and Pressed....	,, 79/ 74
Loose	,, 80/ 43
Sheet: Cupwashing	,, 110/ 97

London quotations:	s. d.
Fine Pale Crepe.....	2 3¼
Fine Ribbed Smoked Sheet.	2 2½

Catalogued for sale (about 403 tons) .....Pcls. 67,70
Sold (about 284 tons)....Pcls. 4,775

At our auction today some 400 tons were catalogued for sale. In sympathy with reports from London values were lower for nearly all grades. There was a good demand all round, through which fine pale Crepe and fine ribbed smoked Sheet reached $126 and $120 respectively. The average prices of the day were about $124 and $119 for the two grades. Competition for prime grades was very keen from beginning to the end, and also lower grades sold freely although at a deline. Only Native Sheet added a couple of dollars to last week's prices. At the close of the auction the tendency was decidedly firmer than earlier in the day.

Banks' buying rate on London 3 m/s 2/4 27-32.

Banks' buying rate on London demand 2/4 13-32.

Banks' buying rate on New York demand 56 7-16.

(Meyer & Measor).

The Cathay Trust, Ltd.

Paid-up Capital £220,899

LOANS, AT LOW RATES OF INTEREST, GRANTED ON APPROVED SECURITIES.

J. C. DYER, Manager.

J. A. WATTIE & Co., Ltd.

Secretaries and General Managers,

10 Canton Road, Shanghai.

The China Mutual Life Insurance Company, Ltd.

is

A BRITISH COMPANY

with headquarters in Shanghai. You can therefore deal direct with

THE HEAD OFFICE

Assets ..... Tls. 9,324,124.87

Assurances in force ... Tls. 31,711,861.00

For All Life, Endowment and Annuity Rates, Apply to the

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI

or any of the Company's Branch Offices throughout Asia.

British-America Assurance Co.

The undersigned, as agents for the above company, are prepared to grant policies against Fire on Foreign and Native Risk at Current Rates.

FRAZAR & Co.

Shanghai Tramways

The following is the traffic return of the Shanghai Tramways (Foreign Settlement) for the month of July, 1916, and for seven months ended July 31, 1916, with figures for the corresponding periods last year:—

	19 6	1915
Gross Receipts.....	$129,419.74	$112,658.53
Loss by currency depreciation..	34,282.91	30,489 89
Effective Receipts	M.95,136.83	M,82,168.64
Percentage of loss by currency depreciation	28.06	28.71
Car miles run	326,126	289,050
Passengers carried....	5,820,066	5,041,486

	7 months ended July 31st, 19 6	7 months ended July 31st, 1915
Gross receipts.....	$355,243.91	$745,986.74
Loss by currency depreciation..	225,302.20	199,487.56
Effective receipts	$ M.629,941.71	$ M.546,499.18
Percentage of loss by currency depreciation	27.99	28.50
Car miles run	2,112,727	1,905,5 9
Passengers carried....	37,951,546	32,713,966

LANGKAT DAILY OUTPUT

The following telegraphic information has been received by the general agent from the Sumatra director and manager of the Maatschappij tot Mijn-Bosch-en Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat:

"The output of crude oil for July 31 was 160 tons. The output for the month of July was 3,838 tons net."

Amusements

Astor Roof Garden Theatre

(under the blue sky)

TO-NIGHT

10 Round Boxing Contest

for the Light-Weight Championship of the World

Freddy Welch and Charley White

British Light-Weight Champion of the World

and

Fastest and hardest-hitting American Light-Weight

Welch received the decision in what the New York Papers said was one of the fastest battles among Light-Weights ever seen in America.

ALSO

One Reel of Boxing Instructions

by [Geo. Green, Ex-champion, showing famous punches of famous fighters

Also The Famous Detective, Wm. J. Burns, in

The Exposure of the Great Land Swindle

Three Reels

The film that created a sensation in America.

Latest War Graphic and a Keystone Comedy

N.B.—There is now on'y one admission price—any seat $1.00 A new lighting system is installed, on a larger projection. Comfortable Wicker bhairs.

THE BUSINESS OF

N. Lazarus & Co.

Opticians

566 NANKING ROAD

Is now under the management of

Mr. H. TOBIAS

F. S. M. C. (Eng.) who holds the Diploma for optics of the Worshipful Co. of Spectacle Makers, London, the Late Professor Sylvanus Thompson being the chief examiner for the above Diploma.

AMUSEMENTS

St. George's Gardens

FOR ONE WEEK ONLY

TONIGHT ! Wet or Fine TONIGHT !

THE HUMPHREY BISHOP

London Star Company

presents

A Complete Change of Programme

including

HARRY RUSSON

"The finest comedian that has visited Shanghai for years"—*vide* Shanghai paper

New Pathe's British and French Gazettes

and a

Fine Selection of Comedy Pictures

Booking now open at

ST. GEORGE'S GARDENS

Boxes $12.00: Box seats $2.00: Stalls $2.00: Pit $1.00

BOOK YOUR SEAT EARLY

Tel. W. 802

THE Apollo THEATRE

Programme for August 2nd and 3rd.

TONIGHT ! TONIGHT !!

"NELLY"

A Two-Reel Drama of strength, with the interest increasing from the first moment of showing.

From the celebrated novel by Richard Maryh

PATHE'S BRITISH AND FRENCH GAZETTES

Depicting latest events of interest.

ACTIVITY OF THE ALLIES AT SALONICA.

"WHEN FLOWERS AWAKE IN JAPAN"

Pathe-Color Nature Series. Nothing more beautiful has been seen than the flowers in this series of pictures.

The following humorous comedies:

"SUCH A COOK" "AN UNFORTUNATE COMPLAINT"
"THE AUNT THAT WASN'T" "DETECTIVE SNOB"

VICTORIA THEATRE

NEW PROGRAMME

For 2nd and 3rd August, 1916

DEBUT

OF

Mdlle.

LOUBERT ORLOVA

In Character Dances

AND

GEORGE PASCHENKO

Baritone Singer

In Opera Songs

Selected New Pictures

Including

"The Veiled Danseuse"

In Three Parts

OLYMPIC THEATRE

PROGRAMME

For 2nd and 3rd August, 1916

"A LESSON IN MECHANISM"
Comedy

"The Secret of the Bureau"
Drama in three parts

"NEW GAUMONT GRAPHIC"

"WHEN THE PRESS SPEAKS"
Vitagraph Comedy

"SAVED IN MEXICO"
L-Ko Comedy

TOWA CINEMA THEATRE

Corner of Woochang and Chapoo Roads

Special Programme

For Wednesday and Thursday, 2nd and 3rd August, 1916.

"Quo Vadis"

The Greatest Historical Photo Drama

There will also be shown A very laughable Keystone Comedy

Dress Circle Seats .....30 Cents.

THE CHINA PRESS

Is printed on paper bought from

"The EKMAN Foreign Agencies, Ltd. Succrs. to OLOF WIJK & Co."

No. 6, Kiangse Road

The Shanghai Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

COMMITTEE :

Sir E. D. Fraser, C.M.G., *President.*

A. W. Burkill	E. V. Hobbs, M.R.C.V.S.
L. Midwood	H. Tiefenbacher
E. O. Cumming	Capt. G. Rabier
Dr. H. Fresson	O. M. Green
E. R. Hooper	J. K. Tweed
Col. C. D. Bruce	
K. J. McEuen	

The Labour of other Charities is divided among many associations, but this charity stands alone—the defender of defenceless dumb animals.

Those desirous of becoming members of the Society, the annual subscription to which is $2, will greatly oblige by forwarding same t undersigned, c/o Sun Insurance offices

D. V. WANOSTROCHT,
Actins Hon. Secretary & Treasr

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1853.

Capital.....£1,200,000
Reserve Fund 1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders 1,200,000

Head Office:
38 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London City & Midland Bank, Limited.
The London County & Westminster Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar	Hongkong	Peking
Bangkok	Ilollo	Penang
Batavia	Ipoh	Puket
Bombay	Karachi	Rangoon
Calcutta	Klang	Saigon
Canton	Kobe	Seremban
Cebu	Kuala-Lumpur	Singapore
Colombo	Madras	Shanghai
Delhi	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taiping
Haiphong	Medan	(F.M.S.)
Hankow	New York	Tientsin
		Yokohama

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts, according to arrrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

W. B. SUTHERLAND,
Manager.

Banque de L'Indo-Chine

Capital .....Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserves .....Frs. 48,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bangkok	Hanoi	Saigon
Battambang	Hongkong	Shanghai
Canton	Mongtze	Singapore
Djibouti	Noumea	Tientsin
Dondichery	Peking	Tourane
Haiphong	Papeete	
Hankeou	Pnom-Penh	

Bankers:
IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais, Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.
IN LONDON: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN,
manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
Societe Anonyme
Paid-up Capital .....Frs. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.
London Office: 2 Bishopsgate.
Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam.

President:
JEAN JADOT,
Gouvernor Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:
LONDON: Martin's Bank, Ltd.
BRUSSELS: Societe Generale de Belgique.
ANTWERP: Banque d'Anvers.
PARIS: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.
LYONS AND MARSEILLES comptoir National d'Escompte d'Paris.
NEW YORK: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Taels and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

W. A. HOEHN,
manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s. $15,000,000
Silver 18,000,000
$33,000,000

Reserve liability of Proprietors $15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG.
Court of Directors:
W. L. Pattenden, Esq., Chairman.
S. H. Dodwell, Esq., Deputy [Chairman.
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.
Hon. Mr. D. Landale.
J. A. Plummer, Esq.
Hon. Mr. E. Shellim.

Chief Manager:
Hongkong—N. J. STABB.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Ipoh	Peking
Bangkok	Johore	Penang
Batavia	Kobe	Rangoon
Bombay	Kuala-	Saigon
Calcutta	Lumpur	S. Francisco
Canton	London	Shanghai
Colombo	Lyons	Singapore
Foochow	Malacca	Sourabaya
Hankow	Manila	Tientsin
Harbin	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Iloilo	New York	Yokohama

London Bankers:
London County and Westminster Band, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN,
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

	Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid)	45,000,000
Reserve Fund	22,000,000
	Kpg. Tls.
Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government	3,500,000
Reserve Fund	1,733,000

Head office: PETROGRAD.
Paris Office: 9, Rue Boudreau.
London Office: 64, Old Broad St., E.C.

Bankers:
LONDON: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
PARIS: Societe General pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
LYONS: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

Far Eastern Branches and Agencies

Bombay	Hailan	Peking
Calcutta	Hankow	Shanghai
Chanchun	Harbin	Tientsin
(Kwan-chendze)	Hongkong	Tsingtau
Chefoo	Newchwang	Vladivostock
	Nicolayowsk	Yokohama

Dalny (Dairen) c-A
85 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.

Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES:
J. JEZIERSKI,
Q. CARRERE,
Managers for China and Japan.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Paid-up Capital $200,000

All kinds of banking business transacted.

Currency Exchange a speciality.

Special department for handling loans against warehouse receipts and other commercial paper.

Interest on Tael current accounts 2%.

Particulars of interest allowed on Dollar current accounts and fixed deposits can be obtained on application.

K. P. CHEN,
General Manager.

The Bank of China.

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital $60,000,000
Paid-up Capital $10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

Branches and Agencies:
Peking, Tientsin, Newchang, Moukden, Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tsinan, Tsingtau, Kaifung, Hankow, Ichang, Shanshi, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Foochow, Canton, Nanchang, Taiyuen, etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH,
3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted. Interests allowed on Current Deposit Account in Taels at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG,
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Banque Industrielle de Chine.

Capital ..... Francs 45,000,000

One-third of the Capital, i.e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthelot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE
74, RUE ST. LAZARE, PARIS.

Branches in Peking, Tientsin and Shanghai

BANKERS:
In France: Societe Generale pour le Development du Commerce et du l'Industrie en France.
In London: London, County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

G. LION,
manager.

1, French Bund, Shanghai.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1880.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed	Yen	48,000,000
Capital Paid-up	„	30,000,000
Reserve Fund	„	20,400,000

London Bankers:
Union of London & Smith's Bank, The London Joint Stock Bank, Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies:

Antunghsin	London	Port Arthur
Bombay	Liaoyang	S. Francisco
Calcutta	Los Angeles	Sydney
Changchun	Lyons	Sinanfu
Dalny	Mukden	Tiehling
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Harbin	Newchwang	Tokio
Hongkong	New York	Tsingtau
Honolulu	Osaka	
Kobe	Peking	

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa and China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Subscribed Capital 1,125,000
Paid-up Capital 562,500
Reserve Fund 550,000

HEAD OFFICE, 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON, E. C.

London Bankers.
Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches & Agencies.

Bombay	Howrah	Madras
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Port Louis
Delhi	Kota Bahru	(Mauritius)
Galle	(Kelantan)	Rangoon
Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
	Singapore.	

Shanghai Branch.

EVERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2% per annum and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained an application.

C. T. BEATH.
Acting Manager.

7 Nanking Road.

9753

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.

Established 1824.

Paid-up Capital—
Guilds. 50,000,000 (about £4,167,000.
Reserve Fund—
Guilds. 9,237,150 (about £769,763)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches:

Bandjermasin	Padang	Soerakarta
Bandoeng	Palembang	Tandjong Balei
Cheribon	Pekalongan	Tebing-Tinggi
Djember	Penang	Tegal
Djokjakarta	Pontianak	Telok-Betong
Hongkong	Rangoon	Tjilatap
Kota-Radja	Semarang	Weltevreden
Makassar	Singapore	
Medan	Soerabaia	

London Bankers:—
Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ld.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents, and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in taels and dollars.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. I. WYNBERG,
Acting Agent.

THE BANK OF TERRITORIAL DEVELOPMENT OF CHINA, LIMITED

33 Nanking Road: Tel. Nos. 3893-4492

CHARTERED BY THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT, 1914
"THE PREMIER CHINESE BANK IN THE ORIENT."
Head office: Peking

Authorized Capital .. $20,000,000.00
Subscribed Capital .. 14,000,000.00
Fully Paid Up Capital 4,000,000..00
Liabilities $10,000,000.00

Board of Directors:
Chairman: Mr. Wang Yi-tang, ex-Tartar General of Mongolian Frontier and now General Advisor to Yuan Shih-k'ai.
Vice-Chairman: Mr. Feng Ling-peh, President of the United Chamber of Commerce in Peking.
Mr. Chin Char, Chairman of the Bureau of Commerce and Labour of the Central Board of Commerce.
Mr. Tao Te-kuang, M. A., Cornell University, U.S.A., ex-Commissioner on Foreign Loans, now Commissioner on Currency Reform and Advisor on Finance to Li Yuan-hung.
Mr. Liu Ming-chee, Financier and Capitalist, Managing Director for the Chinese Frontier Trading Corporation.
BRANCHES and Sub-Branches in the provinces and Territories of China.

Bankers:
The Eastern Bank, Ltd., London, National Bank of Commerce, New York.

FOREIGN AGENCIES:

Amsterdam	Manila	Seattle
Bangkok	Malta	Somarang
Batavia	Melbourne	Singapore
Benkolen	Milan	Soerabaya
Bombay	Moscow	Sydney
Calcutta	New York	Tokio
Cheribon	Osaka	Vladivostock
Hongkong	Padang	Wellington
Honolulu	Paris	Yokohama
London	Rangoon	
Macassar	San Francisco	

CURRENT ACCOUNT kept in Tales and Dollars; interest allowed in Taels at 2½% per annum, in Dollars at 1½% per annum on the daily balance of over Taels or Dollars 200 respectively.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

The Bank transacts every description of Exchange and Banking business, issues drafts and letters of credit on the above Branches and Agencies.

Advances made on approved securities and local bills discounted.

C. T. HSU, Manager.
YUSHU CHIN, Sub-Manager.
March 13, 1913.

International Banking Corporation

Head Office:
60 Wall Street, New York

London Office:
36 Bishopsgate, E. C.

Capital paid-up...U.S. $3,250,000.00
Reserve and Undivided Profits 3,628,988.77
U.S. $6,878,988.77

Branches at:

Bombay	Hongkong	Singapore
Calcutta	Kobe	San Francisco
Canton	London	Tientsin
Cebu	Manila	Yokohama
Colon (P.C.Z.)	Medellin	Peking
Hankow	Panama	Shanghai

Through its close affiliation with THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, the Bank is able to offer the special services of the Branches of that Institution in Cuba and South America:—BUENOS AYRES, HABANA, MONTEVIDEO, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTIAGO, SANTOS, SAO PAULO.

The Corporation transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, available in the United States of America and in all other parts of the world, and receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and on FIXED DEPOSIT upon terms which can be ascertained on application.

G. HOGG,
Manager.
IA Kiukiang Road, SHANGHAI.

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Paid-up Capital: Kungping Taels 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

Fifty Branches and Agencies in China.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on current accounts and on fixed deposits in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credit granted on approved securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

5559.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI.

Subscribed Capital Sh. Tls. 5,000,000
Paid-up Capital.... Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:

For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.
On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager.

The Bank of Canton, Limited.

Incorporated 1912

Authorised Capital ...H. $32,000,000
Subscribed and Paid-up Capital .....H. $1,357,850
Reserve Fund ..... H. $70,000

Head Office:
6, Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office: 2, Ningpo Road.

Drafts granted on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world, Bills of Exchange bought and received for collection and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2% p.a. on daily balance and on Fixed Deposits:

For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.
On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

IUKUUN,
Manager.

Launch Services

TOMORROW

The tender conveying departing passengers and mails to the N.K.K. s.s. Kohoku Maru will leave the jetty in front of 5, the Bund at noon.

Siccawei Weather Report

31.—Depression covering the South of China between the Yangtze and the Sikiang Valleys; the typhoon of the Melaco-Sima group seems to have recurved on the southern part of the Eastern Sea and to move away towards Kiushin.

Aug. 1.—Cloudy but rather fine weather; light E.S.E. breezes.

Summer Conference At Mokanshan Studies For More Efficiency

Foreign Protestant Missionaries In Chekiang and Kiangsu Now Number 1,078

Special Correspondence of The China Press

Mokanshan, July 29.—The annual Mokanshan Conference for Christian Workers which has been in session here for the last week closes today. Favorable weather, large attendance and a keen interest have marked the meetings throughout. Monday was set aside as a special day for intercession and prayer.

Occupation of territory by the missionaries, education and methods of work were among the subjects under discussion. Rev. H. Castle of Tonglu and Rev. L. I. Moffet of Kiangyin made use of maps in considering "Occupied and Unoccupied Territory in Chekiang and Kiangsu." It was shown that all the important and strategic centers in the two provinces are occupied but that several small and rather sparsely populated areas have not yet been reached. There are 1078 foreign Protestant misionaries at work in the two provinces, 363 of these being in Shanghai alone. But, as was pointed out, Shanghai should not be criticised as being over occupied because many there are engaged in administrative and literary work, being, as it were, the general staff of the army of missionaries scattered throughout China.

The problem of surveying and mapping the field and applying more efficient methods of administration has been carefully studied by the Northern Baptist Mission and some of the results attained were brought before the conference by Rev. J. V. Latimer of Huchow and Dr. Proctor of Shanghai. Rev. R. D. Smart of Soochow University read a very able paper on "Education in Relation to the Building up of the Church," mentioning the influence of education in eradicating old superstitions and prejudice against the foreigner and emphasizing the function of the schools in conserving the results of mission work and in training highly educated Chinese leaders.

Rev. A. L. Warnshuis, evangelistic secretary of the China Continuation Committee, Shanghai, was present on Friday and Saturday speaking on mission organization in connection with building up a native church and also on behalf of the Evangelistic Forward Movement. It is urged that the different missions in united effort devote one week, preferably just after Chinese New Year, to special evangelistic meetings, the first half of the year to be spent in preparation and the latter half in follow-up work. The Conference took action to bring this before the missions working in this section and urging that the program be adopted.

Resolutions were also passed asking the Federation Councils of Chekiang and Kiangsu to take up the matter of adequate occupation of the two provinces.

Attention was called to the devastation caused by the recent floods of the Hwai river and a liberal contribution received to be forwarded to the sufferers.

The devotional hour with which the meetings closed each day was led by Rev. Henry W. Moule of Hangchow in a series of very inspiring and helpful addresses.

In connection with the conference Mr. Frank Buchman, specialist in methods of personal work, was present on Friday and Saturday, holding special group meetings which will continue over into next week. He has spent four months in China and sails from Shanghai on Thursday, returning to America via Japan.

Rev. P. F. Price of Nanking acted as chairman of the conference and was re-elected for next year.

APPOINTMENTS

Mr. T. C. Kuo, English Secretary to President Li since the year 1911, has been appointed Acting Councillor of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in place of Mr. Yuan Ko-hsuan, a nephew of the late Yuan Shih-k'ai. Mr. Kuo will continue to be the President's English Secretary.

By a mandate, Mr. J. L. Yin, a prominent Chekiang M.P., has been appointed Minister of Finance. Mr. Yin is one of the most active members of the Kuomintang, and recently took an important part in the declaration of the independence of Chekiang.

Obituary

Col. Sir Wm. Bissett
(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, July 31.—The death is announced of Colonel Sir William Bissett, K. C. I. E.

Mr. Alfred Andrew

The Central China Post says that word has been received of the death in action of Mr. Alfred Andrew. Mr. Andrew is son of the Rev. George Andrew of the China Inland Mission, Lanchowfu. Another son, Arthur, resigned from the mission to join the British army and is now at the front.

ARABS CAPTURE YAMBO

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Cairo, July 31.—An Arab force which was despatched from the Hedjaz to the coast after the fall of Jeddah has captured the town and fort of Yambo, with the garrison, guns and munitions.

PRISONERS IN GERMANY

Denied Privilege of Administration Of Own Clergymen
(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, July 31.—In the House of Commons, today, Lord Robert Cecil stated that Germany has not replied to the proposal to allow British clergymen to minister to prisoners of war in Germany, though uninterned German clergymen in Great Britain are permitted to do so.

Meteorological Readings

Tuesday, August 1, 1916.

WEATHER.		4 a.m.	9 a.m.
Bar. at Centg., mm		752.23	755.10
„ „ inches		29.64	29.66
Variation mm. for 24 h		↓5.54	↑0.24
Variation mm. for 12 h		↓0.52	-0.33
Wind	Direction	ESE	ESE
	Kilom per hour	11	15
	Miles	6.8	9.3
Temperature	Cen	23°4	29°8
	Fahr	74.1	85.6
Humidity: co		100	93
Nebulosity: 5-10		4	7
Rainfall mm		–	–
Rainfall inches		–	–

Electric Fans

Electric Fans in the Office keep your clerks awake.
Electric Fans in the Store keep your customers in a good temper.
Electric Fans in the Workshop prevent carelessness and **increase output.**
Electric Ceiling Fans in the Hotel are indispensable.
Electric Fans enable you to keep perishable goods fresh.

Municipal Electricity Department
Showroom:—471-2, Nanking Road Tel. No. 2660.

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GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Aug 2	..	Seattle	Mexico maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
" 3	..	San Francisco etc.	Bessie Dollar	Br.	Dollar Co.
" 11	P.M.	Vancouver B.C.	Empress of Asia	Br.	C. P. O.S.
" 13	9.30*	Seattle	Kamakura maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 17	..	Boston,NewYork via Panama	City of Naples	Br.	S. Tomes
" 18	5.00	San Francisco	Shinyo maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
" 20	..	Tacoma	Chosen maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
Sept 8	P.M.	San Fancisco	China	Am.	C. M. S. S.Co.
" 15	..	San Francisco etc.	Strathardle	Br.	Dollar Co.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Aug 3	P.M.	Yokohama	Glengyle	Br.	Glen Line
" 3	4.30*	Kobe, Yokohama	Iyo maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 3	1.00	Moji, Kobe Osaka	Kumano mara	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 4	3.00	Nagasaki	Penza	Rus.	R. V. F.
" 5	P.M.	Kobe, Yokohama	Athos	Fr.	Cie M. M.
" 5	4.00*	Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe	Yamashiro maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 6	1.00	Moji, Kobe	Santhia	Br.	D. Sassoon
" 8	..	Moji, Kobe	Nore	Br.	P. & O.
" 11	P.M.	Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama	Empress of Asia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
" 13	P.M.	Nagasaki, Kobe etc.	Glenlogan	Br.	Glen Line
" 15	P.M.	Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama	Shinyo maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA. STRAITS, ETC.

Aug 2	D.L.	London via Cape	Atreus	Br.	B. & S.
" 5	11.00*	Marseilles via Suez	Polynesien	Fr.	Cie M. M.
" 6	2.00	London via Cape	Atsuta maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 7	9.00*	Marseilles, London via Suez	Novara	Br.	P. & O.
" 11	9.00*	Marseilles, London via Suez	Somali	Br.	P. & O.
" 16	P.M.	Marseilles via Suez	Athos	Fr.	Cie M.M.
" 16	D.L.	London via Cape	Helenus	Br.	B. & S.
" 20	2.30	London via Cape	Hitachi maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 20	P.M.	Genoa, London via Suez	Glengyle	Br.	Glen Line
" 21	9.00*	Marseilles, London via Suez	Nore	Br.	P. & O.
" 26	D.L.	Liverpool via Cape	Agapenor	Br.	B. & S.
Sept 3	..	London via Cape	Iyo maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 13	D.L.	London via Cape	Demodocus	Br.	B. & S.
" 14	P.M.	Genoa, London etc.	Glenlogan	Br.	Glen Lide
" 15	D.L.	Liverpool via Cape	Knight Companion	Br.	B. & S.
" 17	..	London via Cape	Miyazaki maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Oct 1	..	London via Cape	Kitano maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Aug 2	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
" 3	noon	Hongkong, Canton	Shantung	Br.	B. & S.
" 3	10.00*	Swatow	Yochow	Br.	B. & S.
" 5	..	Takao, Formosa	Joshin mara	Jap.	N. K. K.
" 6	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Yingchow	Br.	B. & S.
" 8	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Chenan	Br.	B. & S.
" 13	1.00	Hongkong	Yokohama maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Sept 6	P.M.	Hongkong	Persia maru	Jap	A. T. Co.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Aug 2	noon	Tientsin	Chekiang	Br.	B. & S.
" 3	P.M.	Vladivostock	Glengyle	Br.	Glen Line
" 3	1.00	Tientsin, Dalny	Kokoku maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
" 3	10.00*	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Tungchow	Br.	B. & S.
" 4	..	Vladivostock	Takeshima maru	Br.	Moller & Co.
" 4	2.00	Tsingtao and Dalny	Kobe maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
" 4	3.00	Vladivostock	Penza	Rus.	R. V. F.
" 5	10.00*	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Fengtien	Br.	B. & S.
" 6	D.L.	Newchwang	Foochow	Br.	B. & S.
" 8	3.00	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Shengking	Br.	B. & S.
" 13	P.M.	Vladivostock	Glenlogan	Br.	Glen Line

FOR RIVER PORTS

Aug 2	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangkwan	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
" 2	M.N.	do	Nanyang maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
" 2	M.N.	do	Poyang	Br.	B. & S.
" 3	M.N.	do	Kiangwah	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
" 3	M.M.	do	Tachi maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
" 4	M.N.	do	Loongwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
" 4	M.N.	do	Tungting	Br.	B. & S.
" 5	M.N.	do	Ngankin	Br.	B. & S.
" 6	M.N.	do	Kiangtoo	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
" 7	M.N.	do	Luenho	Br.	J. M. & Co.
" 7	M.N.	do	Kianghsin	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.

* A.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Aug 1	Ningpo	Kiangteen	2012	Chi.	S.M.S.N. Co	KLYW
Aug 1	Hongkong	Choysang	1424	Br.	J. M. & Co.	
Aug 1	Chinwangtao	Sagittarius	1546	Br.	K. M. A.	
Aug 1	Japan	Yodo maru	1350	Jap.	Furikawa	
Aug 1	Japan	Mexico maru	3759	Jap.	A. T. & o.	
Aug 1	Hankow	Talee maru	1126	Jap.	N.K.K.	LPDW
Aug 1	Hankow	Kiangwah	2321	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
Aug 1	Dairen	Sakaki maru	1346	Jap.	S. M. R.
" 1	Amoy, Swatow	Holhow	806	Br.	B. & S.
" 1	Japan	Hakuai mara	1434	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 1	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Sbuntien	1081	Br.	B. & S.
" 1	Swatow, Hongkong, Canton	Wingsang	1517	Br.	J. M. & Co.
" 1	Hankow	Kiangwo	1354	Br.	J. M. & Co.
" 1		Huhglee	602	Chi.	K. M. A.
" 1	San Francisco	Maricopa	4418	Nor.	A. P. Co.
" 1	Miike	Takaosan maru	1117	Jap.	M. B. K.
" 1	Hankow etc.	Hsinfung	1385	Chi.	C.M.S. N. Co.
" 1	Hongkong, Canton	Luchow	1216	Br.	B. & S.
" 1	Japan	Yeiko maru	879	Jap.	M. B. K.
" 1	Tientsin, Dalny	Ono mara	434	Jap.	S. M. R.
" 1	Hongkong, Canton	Chiyuen	2111	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
" 1	Foochow	Feochi	681	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
" 1	Ningpo	Kiangteen	2012	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co

Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating	Tons	Guns	Men	Commander
B II	April 8	Cruise	Brooklyn**	Am cru.	9215	20	500	Day

**Flagship, U.S. Asiatic Fleet.
Admiral A. G. Winterhalter, Commander-in-Chief.
The French gunboats D. de Lagree and Decidee, the Japanese gunboats Tsushima, Sumida and Toba, and the British gunboat Woodlark are not included in this list, being dismantled.

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Str. Kiangkwan, Capt. C. B. Conley, will leave on Wednesday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Nanyang Maru, Captain S. Yasaki, will be despatched from N.Y.K. wharf on Wednesday, August 2 at about 12 o'clock midnight. This steamer has extra spacious Staterooms (electric fans fitted and iron beds in single tier), Smoking Room and all the conveniences usually found in a first class Mail Steamer. European food of the best cuisine is provided. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha. No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Tachi Maru, Captain B. Murakami, will be despatched from the Pootung N.K.K. wharf on Thursday, the 3rd inst. at about 12 o'clock midnight. This steamer has extra specious Staterooms (electric fans fitted). European food of the best cuisine is provided. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. N. 3256.

For Southern Ports

HONGKONG.—The s.s. Persia Maru, will leave on Wednesday, September 6. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For passage apply to The American Trading Company.

For Foreign Ports

SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.—The s.s. Shinyo Maru, Capt. W. C. T. Filmer, will leave on Friday, August 18. Passengers booked to all points in America, and ports in Great Britain and Europe. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For freight or passage apply to The American Trading Company.

Shipping Items

The C.N. s.s. Fengtien left Tientsin for Shanghai via Weihaiwei and Chefoo on Sunday.

The C.N. s.s. Yingchow left Hongkong for Shanghai on Sunday.

The I.-C. s.s. Loongwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The C.N. s.s. Tungting left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangfoo left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Ngankin left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Chenan left Hongkong for Shanghai yesterday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Fengyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The K.M.A. s.s. Kaga Maru (chartered) left Chinwangtao for Shanghai on Sunday.

The I.-C. s.s. Luenho will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.M. s.s. Kianghsin will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.M. s.s. Anping left Tientsin for Lungkow and Shanghai on Monday.

The C.M. s.s. Kwangchi left Wenchow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinchi will leave Foochow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The N.K.K. s.s. Yohyang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tachang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Anhui will leave Hongkong for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Shengking will leave Tientsin for Chefoo, Weihaiwei and Shanghai tomorrow.

The I.-C. s.s. Tuckwo will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Wuchang will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The I.-C. s.s. Kwongsang left Swatow for Shanghai via Foochow at 5 p.m. on Monday.

The I.-C. s.s. Wosang left Hongkong for Shanghai via Swatow yesterday.

The I.-C. s.s. Laisang will leave Hongkong for Shanghai on the 9th instant.

The C.M. s.s. Kwangtah left Hongkong for Shanghai on Saturday.

The N.Y.K. Yokohama-Shanghai line s.s. Yamashiro Maru, with mails left Nagasaki for Shanghai on Monday, and may be expected to arrive at the N.Y.K. wharf today about 6 a.m. This steamer will be despatched for Japan ports on Saturday, August 5.

The N.Y.K. European line s.s. Iyo Maru from London with mails left Hongkong for Shanghai on Sunday, and may be expected to arrive at the Wayside wharf today about 5 a.m. This steamer will be despatched for Kobe and Yokohama on Thursday, August 3.

Passengers Arrived

Per C.M. s.s. Kiangwah from Hankow:—Mrs. Taylor.

Per I.-C. s.s. Choysang from Canton:—Lieut. Commi, Lieut. Coxe, U.S.N.

Provision Prices in Local Markets

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollars cents at Hongkew market, as compiled on August 1, 1916.

Butcher's Meat		
Beef	per lb.	14-20
Mutton	,,	16-20
Pork	,,	25-30
Veal	,,	25-30
Fish		
Bream	per lb.	none
Cod	,,	14-16
Mandarin	,,	30-50
Mackerel	,,	20-25
Pomfret	,,	16-20
Salmon	,,	none
Samli	,,	none
Soles	,,	14-16
Whitebait	,,	16-20
Game, Poultry and Eggs		
Deer	each	none
Duck	,,	50-90
Eggs	per doz.	15-17
Fowl	per lb.	18-20
Geese	each	60-80
Hare	,,	none
Partridge	,,	none
Pheasant	,,	none
Pigeons	,,	15-12
Plover	,,	none
Quail	,,	none
Snipe	,,	none
Turkey	,,per lb.	45-50
Teal	each	none
Wild Duck	,,	none
Wild Geese	,,	none
Woodcock	,,	none
Wild Pigeon	,,	none
Fruit		
Apples	per lb.	12-20
Apricots	,,	none
Bananas	,,	5-6
Cherries	,,	none
Cocoanuts	each	15-20
Chestnuts	per lb.	none
Figs	per doz.	none
Grapes	per lb.	none
Lemons	each	7-8
Lichees	per lb.	15-20
Mangoes	each	12-
Mangosteens	per doz.	none
Melons	each	15-20
Oranges	per lb.	none
Peaches	,,	10-20
Persimmons	,,	none
Pineapples	each	8-10
Peeboes	per lb.	none
Plums	per lb.	8-10
Pumeloes	each	20-25
Pears	per lb.	10-15
Strawberries	,,	none
Walnuts	,,	10-12
Vegetables		
Artichokes	each	none
Asparagus	per doz.	20-25
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	none
Broad Beans	,,	4-5
Beetroot	per bunch	1-2
Cabbages	each	5-8
Celery	per bunch	2-3
Carrots	each	3-4
Cauliflower	each	none
Egg Plant	per lb.	4-5
French Beans	per lb.	8-10
Green Corn	each	1-3
Leeks	per bunch	2-3
Mushrooms	per lb.	none
Onions	per lb.	2-3
Peas	,,	none
Potatoes	per-pic.	$1.50-1.80
Parsnips	per lb.	2-3
Radishes	per bunch	1-2
Spinach	per lb.	6-8
Tomatoes	,,	5-6
Turnips	per bunch	none
Grain and Flour		
Flour, American	per 50 lb.	$4.50
Flour, Shanghai	per 50 lb.	$2.45
Rice	per 200 lb.	$8.60
Milk		
Foreign dairies	per bottles	20
Chinese dairies	,,	17
Fodder		
Barley	per 114 lbs.	$2.80
Bran	,,	$2.00
Fuel		
House Coal	per ton	Tls. 9.50
Stove Coal	,,	Tls. 16.00
Firewood	per 60 bundles	$1.00

E. KILNER.

Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Nov 14	Hankow	Albonga	2709	Ger.	Castowitz	USA
July 30	Japan	Atreus	4991	Br.	B. & S.	
Aug 4	Hongkong	Bohemia	4282	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	B VH
July 28	Hongkong	Bolton Castle	3699	Br.	Dodwell	SOCW
Aug 5	Hongkong	China	8808	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	CMEW
July 29	Japan	Chekiang	1313	Br.	B. & S.	WTW
Aug 8	Hongkong	D. Bickmers	2651	Ger.	H. D. & Co.	USA
Dec 27	Nanking	Fortuna	182	Ger.	H. D. & Co	10 p
July 29	Hongkong	Glengyle	5996	Br.	Glen Line	CMLW
May 23	Hankow	Kiuling	2511	Br.	B. & S.	CNWP
July 27	Hankow	Kutwo	1924	Br.	J. M. & Co.	SHW
July 29	Hankow	Kiangyu	1400	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
July 31	Japan	Kumano maru	3454	Jap.	N.K.K.	WSW
July 31	Hankow	Kiangkwan	1450	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
July 31	Japan	Kohoku maru	1611	Jap.	N.K.K.	OSKYW
July 30	Hankow	Loongwo	2736	Br.	J. M. & Co.	HW
July 30	Hankow	Lucnyi	1735	Br.	B. & S.	CNCW
July 16	Hankow	Meidah	1682	Ger.	Melchers	NGLB 1
July 30	Hankow	Meilee	1682	Ger.	Melchers	NGLB 1
July 22	Hankow	Mclan	461	Am.	S. Oil Co.	SOCW
May 24	Cruise	Pacific	727	Dan.	G. N. T. Co	9 p
July 6	Chinwangtao	Patriot	608	Br.	K. M. A.	10 p
July 31	Hankow	Poyang	1892	Br.	B. & S.	CNW
July 30	Tsingtao	Sikiang	1840	Ger.	H. A. L.	Int D W
July 30	Hongkong	Silesia	5446	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	S VHI
July 30	Hongkong	Shantung	1568	Br.	B. & S.	WTW
July 25	Hongkong	Telamon	2849	Br.	B. & S.	Int. D.
July 30	Hankow	Tafoo maru	1756	Jap.	N.K.K.	LPDUW
July 30	Hankow	Tehhsing	937	Br.	Geddes & Co.	NSCW
July 30	Tientsin	Tungchow	1203	Br.	B. & S.	CNWP
July 31	Hankow	Tachi maru	1288	Jap.	N.K.K.	LPDW
July 31	Swatow	Tientsin	1222	Br.	B. & S.	WTW
July 30	Newchwang	Yochow	1306	Br.	B. & S.	CNWP

Sailed from Shanghai

For London		
	Antilochus	July 26
	Ajax	May 9
	Atreus	Aug 2
	Carmarthenshire	June 28
	Ceylon	May 26
	City of Lincoln	June 2
	City of Vienna	June 17
	Cyclops	June 9
	Eurybates	June 24
	Kaga Maru	May 21
	Kamo Maru	June 4
	Katori Maru	June 18
	Kashima Maru	July 2
	Lycaon	June 2
	Monmouthshire	May 29
	Mishima Maru	July 16
	Nellore**	July 9
	Ningchow	May 27
	Nyanza**	June 26
	Oanfa	May 21
	Priam	July 18
	Suwa Maru	July 30
	Tydeus	June 29
For Marseilles, etc.		
	Andre Lebon	July 5
	Atlantique	July 20
	Magellan	June 22
For Bombay		
	Nankin	July 24
For Rotterdam		
	Nippon	July 17
For Vancouver, etc.		
	Arabian	June 14
	Empress of Japan	July 29
	Empress of Russia	July 14
	Itsukushima Maru	June 20
	Mexico Maru	Aug 2
	Monteagle	July 5
	Nanking Maru	July 8
	Sado Maru	July 2
	Shidzuoka Maru	July 24
For New York		
	Bloemfontein	May 27
	G. W. Fenwick	May 1
	Muncaster Castle	July 29
	St. Bede	June 28
	Toyooka Maru	July 11
For San Francisco, etc.		
	Alvarado	July 19
	Asia Maru	July 17
	Cacique	June 5
	China	July 3
	Hazel Dollar	June 27
	L Luckenbach	July 27
	Maricopa	July 31
	Manila Maru	June 28
	Tenyo Maru	July 24

**With English Mail

Vessels To Arrive

	Sailed	*Due
FROM LONDON, ETC.		
Agapenor	June 9	Aug. 9
Alcinous	June 24	Aug. 23
Demodocus	June 10	Aug. 26
Fushimi Maru	July 15	Sept. 5
Glaucus		Sept. 22
Glenartney	Juue 17	Aug. 28
Glenlogan	June 6	Aug. 7
Hirano Maru	July 29	Sept 19
Iyo Maru	June 3	Aug. 1
Knight Companion	June 3	Aug. 16
Kitano Maru	July 1	Aug 22
Lycaon		Oct. 24
Miyazaki Maru	June 17	Aug. 8
Machaon	July 1	Sept. 1
Malta**	July 13	Aug 18
Neleus		Sept 29
Nore**	June 29	Aug. 7
Pembrokeshire		Aug. 15
Perseus		Sept. 15
Prostesilaus	June 16	Aug. 3
FROM VANCOUVER, ETC.		
Empress of Asia	July 13	Aug. 11
Empress of Russia	Aug 10	Sept. 9
Monteagle	Aug 1	Sept. 3
FROM NEW YORK		
Ategesan Maru		Aug. 6
City of Durham	May 15	Aug. 15
City of Naples	May 2	Aug. 15
City of Oran	June 15	Aug. 1
Pathan	July 6	Aug. 30
St. Patrick	June 21	Aug. 30
FROM SAN FRANCISCO, ETC.		
Bessie Dollar		Aug. 3
Canada Maru	July 6	Aug. 1
Ecuador	Aug. 1	Sept. 10
Persia Maru	July 22	Aug. 17
Tacoma Maru	July 27	Aug 30
Shinyo Maru	July 8	Aug. 26
FROM MARSEILLES		
Armand Behic	July 9	Aug. 16
Athos	June 25	Aug. 4
Paul Lecat	Aug. 6	Sept 11
Porthos	July 23	Aug. 28
FROM GOTHENBURG		
Chile		Sept. 15
Japan (S. E. A.)	June 11	Aug. 5
FROM CALCUTTA		
Santhia	July 5	Aug. 4

*Due date is approximate.
**Transhipment from Colombo.

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Empress of Asia	Aug. 11th	Monteagle	Aug. 23rd
†Monteagle	Sept. 2nd	*Empress of Russia	Aug. 26th
Empress of Russia	Sept. 8th	Empress of Japan	Sept. 12th
Empress of Japan	Sept. 22nd	*Empress of Asia	Sept. 23rd
Empress of Asia	Oct. 6th	Monteagle	Oct. 22nd

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†S.S. Monteagle calls at Moji instead of Nagasaki. *Via Manila

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"	"TENYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Oct. 7
"	"SHINYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Nov. 4
"	"TENYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Dec. 22
	From Nagasaki to San Francisco		
S.S.	"NIPPON MARU"	11,000 tons	Aug. 10
"	"PERSIA MARU"	9,000 tons	Sept. 25
"	"NIPPON MARU"	11,000 tons	Oct. 24
"	"PERSIA MARU"	9,000 tons	Dec. 12
	Fran Nagasagi to Manila		
S.S.	"TENYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Sept. 16
"	"SHINYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Oct. 14
"	"TENYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Dec. 3

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SEPT. 8. NOV. 14.

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AUG. 26. NOV. 1.

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KUOMINTANG ACCUSED OF RISING AT HANKOW

Planned Widespread Campaign Of Terrorism to Scare Tuchun Wang

RAIN UPSET THE PLOT

Terrific Downpour Scattered Rioters; Tls. 2,000,000 Damage; All Quiet Now

Special Cable to The China Press

Hankow, August 1.—The Kuomintang here attempted to start a revolution. They gathered a crowd of coolies at the Japanese concession, armed a few with rifles, bombs and pistols and made a first attempt by setting fire to native houses near the German concession.

This failed, on account of the terrific downpour of rain. Later, the weather cleared and they rushed along the edge of the concession, shooting, bombing, looting and burning.

The fire covered an area of half a mile square and it is estimated that 500 houses were burned down. The loss represents Tls. 2,000,000.

The rebels released the prisoners and the native police decamped. At midnight, all was quiet, presumably the ammunition being finished. At 1.30 a.m., Chinese soldiers took up vantage points and at daybreak cleared out the infested regions, the rebels returning to the Japanese concession, where they are at present.

The native casualties are uncertain but are considered remarkably small. One Russian woman was severely wounded. The authorities have the situation well in hand. The foreign Volunteers stood by last night.

Tonight's indications show that the Kuomingtang intended it to be a large affair of terrorism and burning over Hankow and Hanyang to scare Tuchun Wang. The plot was upset by the rain.

In Hanyang, a few houses were burned and several looters executed. Today, the Chinese are leaving the town in large numbers. Otherwise, the situation is now normal.

The Chinese have applied for the offenders to be handed over, but the Japanese refuse to give them up.

Foreign hongs in the area burned, including the Robert Dollar yard, are unharmed.

'No Political Significance'

Reuter's Peonic Service to The China Press

Peking, July 31.—Rioting broke out last night in the Hankow native city, adjacent to the German Concession. A police-station was burnt down. Many fires broke out and the greatest confusion and panic prevailed. No political significance is attached to the outbreak.

Rioting is Ended

Ostasiatische Lloyd

Hankow, July 31.—The revolutionary riots have ended. Chinese troops guard the entrances to the concessions.

Enormous damage and considerable loss of life has been caused by the fire. The Whaking-quai has been almost entirely destroyed.

RUSSIAN BANKERS SPLIT

The Eastern News Agency (Japanese) carries the following despatch: A Petrograd telegram reports:—There have been quarrels among many speculators and Lubinschtein, the general manager of the Russo-French Bank and the manager of the Junker Bank are amongst those who have been arrested.

ECHO OF DUBLIN RIOTS

Government to Hold Inquiry Into Journalists' Deaths

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, July 31.—In the House of Commons, today, Mr. Asquith announced that Sir John Simon, M.P., would inquire into the deaths of Messrs. Sheehy and Skeffington.

MR. ASQUITH HOPEFUL OF HOME RULE STILL

Can't Be Taken Off Statute Book; Settlement Before Most Expect It

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, July 31.—In the House of Commons, this evening, Mr. Asquith, speaking on Mr. John Dillon's motion asking the intentions of the Government concerning Ireland, declared that Ulster could not be brought in under Home Rule without its consent.

Replying to Mr. Dillon, Mr. Asquith affirmed that Home Rule could not be taken off the statute book. The recent negotiations, he said, although they had broken down, had revealed an approximation of attitude and created a new situation.

The House was dealing with a period of transition and, in a short time, shorter than some people imagined, they would be able to arrive at a permanent arrangement. It was necessary, however, to have a civil executive.

He was of opinion that the scheme of a Provisional Council advising the Chief Secretary was impracticable. It was important to have an effective head of the civil administration.

Mr. Henry Duke, K.C., Unionist Member for Exeter, had been appointed Chief Secretary of Ireland. Mr. Asquith stated that the Government does not intend to appoint a Lord Lieutenant of Ireland at the present time.

Mr. Duke, he said, had administrative capacity, sympathy with the Irish people and a desire for a settlement. He would spend most of his time in Ireland. Sir Mackenzie Chalmers would remain as Under Secretary for Ireland.

Mr. John Redmond, leader of the Irish Nationalist party, said that any revival of Dublin Castle was serious, but the establishment of a Unionist executive was an outrage to Irish feelings. He protested against any such proposal.

It would be the duty of his party to watch, criticise and, if necessary, oppose the new administration as it pleased. There would never now be civil war in Ireland and, when the time was ripe, all differences would be peacefully settled and the goal of a united Ireland, to which Sir Edward Carson, like himself, turned, would be reached, please God, through methods of peace and amity.

Mr. A. Bonar Law said that it was true that the Home Rule Bill was on the statute book, but he would do his utmost to prevent it coming into operation unless the Amending Act accompanied it. The readiness of the Unionist members of the Cabinet to allow Home Rule to come into operation showed the good-will of the Unionist party.

Mr. Joseph Devlin, Nationalist member for West Belfast, said that he would never agree to the permanent exclusion of Ulster, but he hoped that something could be done by means of further negotiations with the Ulster members.

Mr. Swift MacNeill, Nationalist member for Donegal, expressed a similar hope.

The House of Commons adopted Mr. Dillon's motion. The dominant note of the debate was the practically unanimous desire for a settlement and the friendliness of the speeches.

Allies Using Enemy's Ships Seized in Port

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, July 31.—In the House of Commons, today, Lord Robert Cecil announced that the following enemy vessels had been seized in the ports of the Allies: British 144; French 12; Russian 30 and Italian 59. The British and Italians were employing all the vessels they had seized.

A considerable number of enemy vessels have been captured on the high seas, while the Portuguese had seized 71 steamers and 3 sailing-vessels, all of which were employed as soon as they had been repaired.

WOUNDED TELL GRAPHIC STORIES OF BATTLES

Fallen See Incidents Not Seen By Participants, Says Writer

London, July 7.—An average private soldier's impression of such an operation as the launch of the present Allied offensive on the Western front—when that soldier has been in civilian life, say, an unskilled laborer—is something to which he finds it extraordinarily difficult to give any expression at all. The present writer has talked with scores of wounded soldiers from the Push area. In their formless, lurid incoherence there is an undeniable relationship between their accounts; a fundamental similarity not of detail, but of outline and spirit.

Here is a typical utterance of the kind from a private, a tall, thin private of a North-country regiment, wounded in arm and thigh and hand.

"Aye, it were half-past 7 when we started, sir. 'Twas in a kind of a bit wood, ye know, sir. The third line, like; "B" and "C" Company bein' afore us, ye see we could see them movin', in the open, like, past the wood till the fire caught 'em, an' they went down like grass. I was beside the Colonel in the front trench. I carried bombs, ye see. The Colonel, he was to go wi' the last line, after us. But when he sees the second line cut down that way, an' our time come—'Oh, damn!' says he—just like that—and he ups and over the parapet, 'Come on, me lads,' he said—like that—an' just that moment he was hit, and kind of staggered an' afore I could get to him, like, he fell backward into the trench again. I doubt it killed him. But we had to go. I had me bombs. We was singing 'John Peel' like mad, all but two or three near, who saw the Colonel, an' cheerin' to raise the dead.

Still Carried His Bombs

"I got a bullet in me arm here directly I was on parapet, an', somehow, it made me stumble, like, an' I fell. But I went on as quick as I could, me havin' the bombs, ye see. But ye'd have wondered to hear how loud our lads were singin' an' cheering, like at a football match. Aye, 'twas a pity I lost me rifle an bayonet an' me cap an' all, when I fell then. But I'd the bombs, ye see. I knew well we'd need the bombs. Wonderful thick them bullets flew, to be sure. You'd hardly believe it, not havin' bin there, like. Aye, but ye know that part too. Aye There's nae trees left there now, I'm thinking. It was just past their first line I got this one in me hand. A bit sore, like, that was, more'n the arm; but not so very bad but what I got on all right; till this third one got me here, and I fell in a shell hole near by the second line. The pity was, I could ha' used me bombs, like; aye, I could from there, but I was afeard o' killin our own lads. But Lance-corporal——, he took 'em on from me, an' I lay a long while. Near along evening time I could see our stretcher bearers comin' out behind an' hoppin' back wi' a wounded man when they could. But them Boches is dirty devils. They saw the stretchers, an' every time the bearers showed up, they turned a gun on em an' they swep' the ground very low to kill off the wounded. They got all our stretcher-bearers that way, after a bit, just one after the other, as they tried to work. They've no decency like, they Germans.

"So I just kind o' humped myself along. But they fired when they saw a move, an' then I got into trench, an' they couldn't see me crawl. I came to where the dead lay blockin' the way, an' I didn't like to crawl on top o' they. But I saw they was Huns, an' outside, ye see, the bullets come pretty thick, so I crawled on 'em, till I found I was on one of our own lads. I couldn't crawl on them, an' I got out again, an' then I don't seem to mind much after. 'Twas after dark I got in, an' the M.O. at the dressin' station he said: 'You're all right, lad,' he said, like that; an' he give me a cigarette. Aye, an' a stretcher bearer helped me out through the wood."

High Proportion Slightly Wounded

In one of the ship's companionways—it is near mid-night now—a group of wounded officers, walking cases mostly, with one arm in a sling, or with heads bandaged, are chatting before going across the stage, when the train is ready for them. Here are a few typical remarks with which they sum up their impressions:

"Yes, there are plenty of casualties. But the point is the balance. The Boche casualties are far heavier and far more serious than ours. You see, most of their chaps knocked out were knocked out in one of three ways: Our artillery barrage, our bayonets and bombs, or as prisoners. And in either case, that sort of casualty really is knocked out. Whereas ours are mostly machine-gun bullet cases and need not have come to 'Blighty' at all, but for our wanting to keep the field ambulances and clearing stations all free over the way. They will mostly be duty fit in a week or so."

"The discipline and spirit of the men! By Heavens, but it was splendid. They are magnificent. I've seen men a deal more nervous on an inspection parade at Salisbury than our chaps were in face of the hellish fire."

"Nervous! Begad, they took it like mother's milk—or football. My fellow did actually start out kicking the company football. I never saw anything gamer."

Artillery Magnificent

A company-sergeant-major of the Middlesex paid a warm tribute to the work of the artillery. "They were simply magnificent," he said, "and as we advanced they lifted trench by trench. The battalion went over and on in fine style. It was just like a parade—and the men felt confident, as they knew that large reserves were behind them."

A corporal in the Northumberland Fusiliers gave a picture of the precision with which the assault was carried out. "The artillery was lifting from trench to trench, and we were following on step by step, It was just like a field day. I was saying to myself that after all there didn't seem to be so much in attacking when I was hit in the shoulder and arm by a machine-gun bullet."

A private in the West Yorks told a good story of a neat piece of work by the Middlesex, who were on the flank of his battalion. In the second trench they carried they found two trench howitzers. The gun team had either been killed or had run. Three or four of our gunners came along, had a look at the howitzers, found them "all in order," turned them round, and in a few minutes had begun firing on the Huns' last line trench and on his communications.

Mail-Boat Wilhelmina Is Destroyed by Mine

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Flushing, July 31.—The mail-boat Wilhelmina has struck a mine and sunk. The weather is calm.

She carried 41 passengers and a crew of sixty, who are now on board the Noordhinder Lightship tender. Some of them are injured.

Amsterdam, July 31.—Only the hull of the s.s. Wilhelmina is visible. The ship's boats are proceeding to Noordhinder.

London, July 31.—The British s.s. Claudia (1,144 tons) and the Norwegian schooner Mars have been sunk.

NORTHERN TROOPS TO STAY

The report that the Northern troops here have been ordered to Peking is not true. No such order has been received by the authorities here.

News Brevities

William J. Burns, the famous American detective, takes the leading role in one of the pictures being shown at the Astor Roof Garden Theater. Burns made his great reputation in ferreting out and convicting political criminals. The picture in which he takes part is called The Land Swindle. It is founded on actual occurrences and in it Burns shows exactly how the grafters were caught. There is also a picture of the ten-round fight between Freddie Welch and Charlie White. The picture is one of the best fight films ever seen here.

* * *

The annual meeting of the Mokanshan Summer Resort Association will be held in the Union Church, Mokanshan, on Thursday, August 3, at 9.30 a.m. All lot holders are expected to attend or provide proxies.

* * *

A remarkable film production of Richard Maryh's famous novel, Nelly, is being shown at the Apollo Theater. The picture is in two parts and teems with interest from start to finish. Pathe's British and French Gazettes contain among other interesting world events, scenes of the activities of the Allies' armies about Salonica. A colored film of special interest in the Far East is a Pathe called "When Flowers Awake in Japan". The other two films on the bill are comedies.

* * *

Friends and relatives of the late Chen Chi-mei will hold a memorial service on the 6th instapt at Chang Su Ho's garden. Both Mr. Huang Hsing and Dr. Sun Yat-sen have sent scrolls of condolence.

* * *

The National Railway United Society held its annual meeting on Sunday. Over 200 members attended. Mr. Ma Chun-wu, representing Dr. Sun Yat-sen, and Lu Chu-ih, representing the members of the National Assembly, spoke on the importance of the immediate improvement of railway communications in this country.

HAIG ATTACKING THIRD GERMAN DEFENSE LINE

Is Enormously Strengthened Through Forced Labor Of Thousands of Belgians

'NO SIGN OF WAVERING'

Wiegand Regrets Allies Pressure Is Undiminished; 'All World's Battles in One'

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, July 31.—The British are now attacking the enemy's third line of defence, which the Germans have enormously strengthened, utilising the forced labor of thousands of Belgians. Opinion in Paris, based on the slaughter of the German reinforcements and the weakness of the enemy's reserves, is confident that the Germans will have to retire to new positions.

It is stated in Rotterdam that there have been no German troop movements on a big scale westwards since the failure of their counter-offensive, but their guns have been greatly increased.

Karl von Wiegand, the pro-German correspondent of the American press, laments that there are no signs of the Allies wavering at the Somme, "where the fighting is like all the famous battles of the world rolled into one".

General Sir Douglas Haig's afternoon communique reported: Last night was spent in improving the positions gained yesterday. There were no further developments in the situation.

As a result of local encounters, we advanced our posts at some points on the plateau north of Bazentin-le-Petit.

General Haig reported this evening: There was no infantry fighting and nothing important occurred today.

Our aviators, in several raids, dropped seven tons of bombs on the enemy's communications and billets. A train was blown up and an ammunition depot set on fire. A hostile aeroplane on the ground was destroyed.

There were many air-fights. Several enemy machines were felled and damaged. Three British machines are missing.

Paris, July 31.—The official communique issued this afternoon reported: Last night, the enemy multiplied their counter-attacks against our positions at Bois de Hem and Monacu Farm. The fighting was particularly violent at Monacu Farm, where the enemy momentarily gained a footing, but were driven out by a brilliant counter-attack.

All attacks against Bois de Hem were repulsed by our fire. During these attacks, our batteries on the left bank of the Somme enfiladed the enemy, inflicting heavy losses.

An enemy attack against the north-eastern slopes of Hill 304 failed under our fire.

The communique this evening reported: The Germans, north of the Somme, continued to counter-attack at Hem Wood and Monacu Farm. All their attempts were fruitless. We hold the ground we have won.

There was a fierce artillery duel east of the Meuse.

Artillery Work Swells To the Highest Pitch

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official German telegram.—Headquarters, July 30.—Western theater.—The hostile fire between the Ancre brook and the Somme increased to the greatest violence. British partial attacks near Pozieres and Longueval remained without result. South of the Somme and east of the Meuse, there were lively artillery engagements.

Near Lachalade, in the western Argonnes, Lieutenant Baldamus defeated his fifth adversary in an air-fight. Another hostile aeroplane was shot down over the eastern edge of the Argonnes and a third one east of Sennheim.

CAPTURE DODOMA

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, July 31.—An official communique concerning the operations in German East Africa announces that General Van der Venter has occupied Dodoma, on the Central Railway.

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CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

June 15th, 1916, and until further notice

Mail 3	Mail 5	Miles			Mail 102	Mail 4
8.30	16.35	0	dep. Peking	arr.	8.41	18.55
11.26	19.16		arr. Tientsin-Central	dep.	5.08	15.58
11.35	19.17	82	dep. Tientsin-Central	arr.	5.03	15.53
					Mond. & Thursd.	
11.45	19.28		arr. Tientsin-East	dep.	4.55	15.45

Mail 102	Mail 2				Mail 1	Mail 101
Sund. & Wed.	Sundays		Peking-Mukden Line			
9.35	2.30	0	dep. Mukden	arr.	23.40	19.27
Mond. & Thursd.						
4.45	19.16		arr. Tientsin-East	dep.	7.10	1.25
4.50	19.20	434	dep. Tientsin-East	arr.	6.50	1.10
					Thursd.	Tuesd. & Saturd.
5.06	19.36		arr. Tientsin-Central	dep.	6.40	1.05

Local 5	Mail 3				Mail 4	Local 6
7.50	12.35	0	dep. Tientsin-East	arr.	15.32	19.56
7.40	12.40	7	arr. Tientsin-Central	dep.	15.23	19.46
8.00	13.00		dep. Tientsin-Central	arr.	15.00	19.26
11.05	16.05	78	dep. Tsangchow	dep.	11.55	15.28
15.10	19.50	149	dep. Tochow	dep.	9.17	12.13
18.30	23.40		arr. Tsinanfu	dep.	6.30	9.00
7						8
7.30	23.04	221	dep. Tsinanfu	arr.	6.10	17.42
10.05	1.20	266	dep. Taianfu	dep.	3.55	15.12
12.38	3.48	319	arr. Yenchowfu	dep.	1.04	12.41
12.45	3.55		dep. Yenchowfu	arr.	0.54	12.26
15.30	6.50	378	dep. Lincheng	dep.	22.10	10.02
17.45	9.05		arr. Hsuchowfu	dep.	19.35	7.40
		421				
9						10
6.10	9.23		dep. Hsuchowfu	arr.	19.15	24.50
11.30	13.10		arr. Pengpu	dep.	14.52	15.25
14.30	19.20	523	dep. Pengpu	arr.	14.42	14.18
18.02	17.05	601	dep. Chuchow	dep.	11.11	8.51
19.35	18.23	642	arr. Pukow	dep.	9.45	6.50

Exp.	Exp.				Exp.	Fast
28.00	28.00	0	dep. Nanking Ferry	Shanghai arr.	7.05	
7.00	7.00	193	dep. Nanking	Nanking dep.	7.00	15.04
			arr. Shanghai	Line dep.	23.00	7.35

Yenchowfu-Tsiningchow Branch Line

8.45	14.00	dep. Yenchowfu	arr.	7.18	11.48	11.20	17.30
9.48	15.03	arr. Tsiningchow	dep.	6.15	10.45	12.28	18.38

Lincheng-Tsochuang Branch Line

dep. Lincheng	arr.	8.08	14.38				
arr. Tsochuang	dep.	7.00	13.30				

Application for sleeping accommodation at $5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic-Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuchowfu or Pukow.

By Order,

Tientsin, June, 1916. THE TRAFFIC MANAGER

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY

ABRIDGED TIME TABLE IN FORCE FROM THE 1st NOVEMBER, 1915.

MAIN LINE.

SHANGHAI TO ZAH KOU. "DOWN" ZAH KOU TO SHANGHAI. "UP"

STATIONS	2 Local Mixed a.m.	4 Fast a.m.	6 Slow a.m.	8 Coolie Goods a.m.	10 Express p.m.	12 Local Mixed p.m.
Shanghai South ..... dep.		8.00	8.55	10.15	3.30	4.20
Sung Kiang ..... arr.		8.52	10.01	11.24	4.13	5.46
Sung Kiang ..... dep.		8.55	10.06	11.40	4.15	5.56
Ka Shai		9.49	11.07	1.02	5.00	7.10
Ka Shing ..... arr.		10.11	11.35	1.33	5.19	7.40
Ka Shing ..... dep.	7.30	10.19	11.45	1.46	5.29	
Yeh Zah ..... arr.	8.24	10.56	12.27	2.37	5.56	
Yeh Zah ..... dep.	8.40	10.58	12.31	2.52	5.58	
Chang An	9.38	11.33	1.17	3.55	6.25	
Hangchow ..... arr.	11.18	12.28	2.30	5.32	7.09	
Hangchow ..... dep.	11.30	12.38	2.42	5.47	7.24	
Zah Kou ..... arr.	11.55	12.57	3.05	6.20	7.40	

STATIONS	1 Local Mixed a.m.	3 Fast a.m.	5 Slow a.m.	7 Coolie Goods a.m.	9 Express p.m.	11 Local Mixed p.m.
Zah Kou ..... dep.		7.20	8.20	9.25	2.20	3.50
Hangchow ..... arr.		7.44	8.45	9.58	2.35	4.18
Hangchow ..... dep.		7.55	8.55	10.13	2.50	4.35
Chang An		8.52	10.11	12.15	3.41	5.48
Yeh Zah ..... arr.		9.25	10.54	1.15	4.09	6.37
Yeh Zah ..... dep.		9.32	11.01	1.50	4.22	6.47
Ka Shing ..... arr.		10.09	11.43	2.45	4.35	7.39
Ka Shing ..... dep.	7.40	10.12	11.55	3.01	4.42	
Ka Shai	8.18	10.36	12.26	3.37	5.01	
Sung Kiang ..... arr.	9.33	11.29	1.26	4.48	5.44	
Sung Kiang ..... dep.	10.02	11.32	1.31	4.58	5.47	
Shanghai South ... arr.	11.22	12.25	2.38	6.07	6.36	

KIANGSHOO BRANCH LINE

KON ZEN CHIAO TO ZAH KOU ZAH KOU TO KON ZEN CHIAO

STATIONS	14 a.m.	16 a.m.	18 a.m.	20 p.m.	22 p.m.	24 p.m.
Kon Zen Chiao ... dep.	7.40	10.10	11.50	1.50	3.15	6.35
Kon Shang Hsu .. arr.	7.53	10.23	12.03	2.03	3.28	6.48
Kon Shang Hsu .. dep.	8.04	10.30	12.05	2.05	3.30	6.50
Hangchow ..... arr.	8.13	10.40	12.15	2.15	3.40	7.00
Hangchow ..... dep.	8.21				3.50	
Zah Kou ..... arr.	8.46				4.15	

STATIONS	13 a.m.	15 a.m.	17 p.m.	19 p.m.	21 p.m.	23 p.m.
Zah Kou ..... dep.	9.00				5.10	
Hangchow ..... arr.	9.19				5.33	
Hangchow ..... dep.	9.24	10.50	12.35	2.40	5.40	7.15
Kon Shang Hsu .. arr.	9.34	11.05	12.45	2.49	5.50	7.25
Kon Shang Hsu .. dep.	9.37	11.12	12.47	2.50	5.52	7.27
Kon Zen Chiao ... arr.	9.50	11.25	1.00	3.03	6.05	7.40

Light Type A.M. Dark Type P.M.

SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE.

Shanghai To Nanking—Up (Main Line) Nanking To Shanghai—Down

STATIONS.	1 Fast R	3 Local	5 3 & 4 Class	7 Local	9 Express R	11 Local	13 Local	15 Night Express R.S.
	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
SHANGHAI NORTH ..dep.	7.35		9.00	10.30	1.05	3.45	5.30	11.00
Nansigan	8.08		9.31	10.56	1.26	4.08	6.00	
Kunshan	8.53		10.23	11.52		4.54	7.09	A.M.
SOOCHOW arr.	9.40		11.34	12.48	2.37	5.49	8.05	1.00
SOOCHOW dep.	9.50		11.44		2.45	5.59		1.10
WUSIH .. arr.	10.40		12.50		3.27	7.03		2.09
WUSIH .. dep.	10.50		1.03		3.37	7.08		2.19
CHANGCHOW arr.	11.40		2.05		4.16	8.07		3.14
CHANGCHOW dep.	11.50	6.50	2.13		4.25			3.24
TANYANG .. arr.	12.45	8.00	3.19		5.10			
TANYANG .. dep.	12.48	8.03	3.22		5.11			
CHINKIANG arr.	1.25	8.52	4.14		5.41			5.14
CHINKIANG dep.	1.33	9.02	4.24		5.51			5.24
NANKING .. arr.	3.04	11.00	6.18		7.00			7.00
Nanking Ferry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*7.05

STATIONS.	2 Fast R	4 Local	6 Local	8 3 & 4 Class	10 Express R	12 Local	14 Local	16 Night Express R.S.
	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Nanking Ferry ..dep.	..			..	..			..
NANKING .. ..dep.	7.30			8.25	1.20		3.50	11.00
CHINKIANG .. arr.	8.57			10.23	2.37		5.49	0.46
CHINKIANG .. dep.	9.07			10.33	2.47		5.59	1.00
TANYANG .. arr.	9.46			11.24	3.26		6.58	
TANYANG .. dep.	9.49			11.27	3.21		6.53	
CHANGCHOW arr.	10.47			12.43	4.09		8.09	2.53
CHANGCHOW dep.	10.57		7.10	1.05	4.19			3.16
WUSIH .. arr.	11.46		8.14	2.19	4.59			4.11
WUSIH .. dep.	11.56		8.24	2.29	5.09			4.21
SOOCHOW .. arr.	12.47		9.32	3.42	5.54			5.14
SOOCHOW .. dep.	12.57	7.35	9.41	3.52	6.04	2.40		5.24
Kunshan	1.46	8.25	10.40	4.58		3.25		
Nansiang	2.35	9.29	11.50	5.59		4.09		6.41
SHANGHAI NORTH .. arr.	2.56	9.55	12.16	6.27	7.35	4.30		7.00

R. Restaurant Cars S. Sleeping Cars

*Connects at Tientsin with the Peking-Mukden and through Siberian Service.

Woosung to Shanghai—Up (Branch Line) Shanghai to Woosung—Down

	31	33	35	37	39	41	43	45	47
WOOSUNG FORTS .....dep.	7.00	8.20	10.45	13.10	14.40	16.10	18.10	19.40	21.30
KIANGWAN	7.27	8.47	11.12	13.37	15.07	16.37	18.37	20.07	21.57
SHANGHAI NORTH ..... arr.	7.35	8.55	11.20	13.45	15.15	16.45	18.45	20.15	22.05

	32	34	36	38	40	42	44	46	48
SHANGHAI NORTH ....dep.	6.20	7.40	10.05	12.15	14.00	15.50	17.25	19.00	20.30
KIANGWAN	6.31	7.51	10.16	12.26	14.11	16.41	17.36	19.11	20.41
WOOSUNG FORTS .....arr.	6.55	8.15	10 40	12.50	14.35	16.05	18.00	19.35	21.05

LIGHT TYPE A.M. DARK TYPE P.M.

Auctions

Business and Official Notices

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

A. LANDAU & Co.

Will sell within their salesroom Nos. 135, 136a, SZECHUEN ROAD, ON

To-day, 2nd August

Commencing at 0 a.m

Superior Household Furniture and Effects

Silk Tapestry Covered Drawing Room Suites, Bevel Edged Mirror-Back Dining Room Suites, Mahogany Stained Bedroom Suites, Iron Bedsteads, Curio Cabinets, Silver Cabinets, Bookcases, Ice Chests, Roll-top Desks and Office Chairs, Hat and Umbrella Stands, Teapoys, Jardiniere Stands, Electric Fans, Columbia Gramaphone with Records and a few lots of Glasses and E. P. Ware, etc., etc., etc.

On View Tuesday, the 1st inst.

A Rare Opportunity for Connoisseurs !

A wealthy Chinese family invites inspection of a really rare curio.

It is a Buffalo Figure, made of Han Jade, measuring about two inches long, the figure appearing to be rising from sleep. The Jade is black outside and green inside. Its color changes as the seasons go round, this being a most peculiar thing. In spring it is faintly white, in summer intensely white, and after autumn the colour gradually changes until it becomes absolutely black in winter. It is one of the rarest curios that exists. According to connoisseurs, the jade is of the real Han kind and has been buried in the ground several times: this makes it black outside and green inside. It is believed that the wonderful colour is due to the figure being several thousand years old.

Connoisseurs are invited to inspect it.

Please communicate with Mr. Li Chang-sou, No. 74, Rue Ratard (opposite the French Municipality, French Concession, Shanghai, China. (東新里).

10554 A 10

THE NEW HOTEL

WEST LAKE, HANGCHOW

NOTICE

The Proprietor of The New Hotel begs to inform the Public that his establishment at Hangchow is the best of its kind there. It is beautifully situated in a very cool situation from whence guests can enjoy nice views. The house is large with bedrooms facing the south; the table and wines are first-rate. The kitchen is under the supervision of an excellent cook, with many years' experience in foreign hotels in Shanghai. Travellers to Hangchow during summer months particularly will find in the above-mentioned Hotel all comforts.

PRICES VERY MODERATE

Give us a trial and you will be convinced.

Reynell's "HIRANO"

is the Champagne of Table Waters

Improves Scotch Whiskey 100%

Ask Bill

Garner, Quelch & Co.

Wine Merchants

The Comparative Law School of China,

Law Department of Soochow University.

Entrance examinations for fall term, September twelfth to thirteenth. Opening day September fourteenth.

For further information, write The Dean, 20 Quinsan Road, Shanghai.

10259

FOR SALE

As a going concern

THE property and business of the Shanghai Tannery Co., Ltd., including Land, Buildings and Machinery. Capacity 80,000 lbs. sole leather per month. Further particulars from the Liquidator,

E. M. ROSS,

c/o Lowe, Bingham and Matthews.

10539

Chinese Telegraph Administration

Time indication in telegrm.

THE public is hereby notified that on and after the 1 August, next, the time indication 0-24 will be introduced by this Administration.

By order,

T. K. TOW,

Manager.

10567 A 3

When You Hire a Car,

Why be cramped up in a five-seater, when you can hire a seven-seater Studebaker for the same money?

H. S. Honigsberg & Co.

TEL. WEST 1234

Zung Lee & Sons

(W. Z. Zee & Sons)

Contractors to the Government, Railways, Tramways, Mines, etc.

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Largest Stocks, Highest Quality Goods. Our Prices are the Cheapest

as proved by our success in public tenders

Est. 1895

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To Smoke Cheap Cigarettes !

Our Special No. 1	at	$4.00	per	100	40 cts.	per	10
,, No. 2	,,	3.75	,,	100	40 ,,	,,	10
,, No. 3	,,	3.50	,,	100	35 ,,	,,	10
Othello.....	,,	3.00	,,	100	30 ,,	,,	10

are the only Cigarettes worth smoking.

The China Trading Co. 12 Nanking Road

PALACE HOTEL ROOF GARDEN

2nd Classical Concert

by

Prof. Papini's Orchestra

TONIGHT AT 9.30

10582

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General Storekeepers, Grocers, Wine and Spirit Merchants.

Our goods are always absolutely fresh, being imported weekly from well-known manufacturers.

"American" fresh fruit always in stock

Price very moderate

Prompt attention given to all orders

Orders from outports and the interior are carefully packed, and all breakages will be promptly made good.

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Proprietor. **Yeh Mee-Ching**

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Government Contractors

Materials of every description for Engineering

Naval and Marine Stores always in stock

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Sole Agent for

The Chee Hsin Cement Co., Ltd.

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65-69 Soochow Creek, Shanghai.

Tel. Gen. office No. 4385

Tel. Pri. office No. 2971

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W. Chin Tsiang & Co.

F unded in 1881

No. 11 Bubbing Well Road.

(Opposite the Race Course)

Removed from No. 421 Nanking Road, Shanghai. Silk and Embroidery Merchants. Specialities, Monograms, Initials, etc. Prices Moderate.

10565

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE

14-15, Quinsan Gardens

Flat to let, 2 rooms, with bathroom and boxroom, also front room.

Telephone 3482

8 and 11 Quinsan Gardens

Two very nice large rooms, with bathroom attached, and one nice small room, all facing South. All comforts. Moderate terms.

10070

TO LET, unfurnished residential room, with attached bathroom. Moderate rental. Immediate occupation. Apply to Olivier Import and Export Company, 18 Nanking Road. 'Phone No. 1930.

10588 A 2

LARGE, airy room, well-furnished, separate bathroom, immediate entrance. Also large furnished attic, very cool. Apply 50 Range Road.

10572 A 3

FINANCIAL

WE CAN arrange loans from Tls. 1,000 to Tls. 1,000,000 on first class real estate security. China Realty Company, Ltd.

10573 A 31

HOUSES WANTED

WANTED, immediately, by an honorable person, a foreign house, with small garden, in Frenchtown. Rent about $100-$150. Apply to Box 127, THE CHINA PRESS.

10558 A 6

OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

TO LET, offices and godowns, 18a and 18b Kiangse Road, vacant end of December. Apply to the China Land & Finance Co., Ltd., 10 Canton Road.

10584

APARTMENTS WANTED

WANTED: Furnished house or apartments, convenient for family of four. No small children: Frenchtown location desired; near French School preferable. Reply to Box 552, U. S. P. O., stating terms, etc.

10585 T. F.

TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consulate, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translation work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents, advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-yun, c/o 1-a, Peking Road, or P.D., 131, Haining Road, opposite West End Lane.

SITUATIONS WANTED

CHINESE CLERK, speaking and writing English fluently, with knowledge of bookkeeping, typewriting and legal office routine, requires position. Four years' experience in banking. Moderate salary to commence. Apply to Box 129, THE CHINA PRESS.

10564 A 6

COMPRADORE WANTED for established American firm in Shanghai, doing large Import business, and increasing capacity for larger business. Must be "number-one man," with staff of equal abilities. No immediate cash outlay necessary, but must be prepared to assist later financially for short term up to Thirty Thousand Taels. The first essential is competence in the matter of procuring business. Apply to Box 128, THE CHINA PRESS.

10561 A 8

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED, young man or lady for position in cable department. American company. Experience not absolutely necessary, but preferred. Apply to Box 134, THE CHINA PRESS.

10586 A 3

WANTED, lady stenographer and typist. State experience and salary expected. Apply to Box 132, THE CHINA PRESS.

10577 A 3

WANTED, housekeeper for small hotel. Apply to Box 123, THE CHINA PRESS.

10549 A 4

WANTED, experienced teacher of English (American nationality preferred) by a Government college. Apply P. W. Kuo, 4 Paotung Road, Shanghai.

10521 A 8

HOUSES TO LET

105 Avenue du Roi Albert, detached residence, five large rooms, sewing room, tiled bathrooms, kitchen and servants' quarters, tennis, etc. Apply to China Realty Co., Ltd., 39 Nanking Road.

10575 T. F.

HOUSES TO LET, *46 Rue Massenet*, near French Park, 6 rooms, 4 bedrooms, 3 tiled bathrooms, porcelain tubs, lavatories and flush closets, tiled kitchen and pantry, 4 servants' rooms, garden, tennis, etc. *101 Ave. du Roi Albert*, 5 rooms, 3 bedrooms, 2 tiled baths, garden and tennis. China Realty Co., Ltd.

10576 T. F.

EDUCATIONAL

EXPERIENCED MANDARIN teacher is open to give lessons at any place. Moderate terms. Apply to Box 135, THE CHINA PRESS.

10587 A 6

WANTED: Lessons in Portuguese, by lady. Apply to Box 125, THE CHINA PRESS.

10553 A 2

WANTED by gentleman, Russian lessons. Apply to Box 114, THE CHINA PRESS.

10535 A 2

The Star Garage Co.

125 Bubbling Well Road.

TELEPHONE WEST 197

Operating the largest, finest and most up-to-date Garage in the Orient, offer to the Shanghai Motoring Public unsurpassed facilities for the repair, reconstruction or storage of their cars.

Complete repair, body-building, vulcanizing and paint shops under the direct supervision of experts. Storage space, including a number of private locked stalls, for over 100 cars.

Complete line of accessories in stock.

Fine cars for hire, day and night service.

FREE AIR

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YUT SAE CHANG & Co.

Iron Merchants & General Hardware Dealers

SHANGHAI.

Our branch at Mokanshan has now been opened for the summer months.

The China Press is on sale at our store

$4.00 PER HOUR !

WEST 1090.

ORIENTAL AUTOMOBILE Co

Amusement Advertising will be found on Page 10

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Register of Shares of the Corporation, at this Branch, will be closed from the 31st July to the 12th August, both days inclusive, during which period no transfer of shares can be effected.

By order of the Court of Directors,

A. STEPHEN,

Manager.

Shanghai, 12th July, 1916.

10408 A 12

THE CENTRAL GARAGE CO., LTD.

2A, JINKEE ROAD

CARS FOR HIRE

Prompt Service Day and Night.

Telephone 3809

H-E-L-P!

Competent Help is something that is absolutely necessary to insure the success of any business.

When it comes to filling a vacant position, whether it be from a Department Manager down to the small Office Boy, care should be used in selecting the most promising candidate among the numerous applicants. Anybody can hire help, but not everybody can hire competent help. Many a business is jeopardized at a most critical time by the fact that one of its important employes leaves suddenly without the proper one to take his place.

THE CHINA PRESS Want Ads are seen and read by thousands of people every day. Among these can be found the most promising candidates for the vacant position.

The cost of notifying the Shanghai public of your vacancy is trifling when compared with the results which can be obtained.

If you need Help send a Want Ad to THE CHINA PRESS.

All Want Ads must be prepaid.

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MOTOR-CYCLE wanted, in good condition. Price and particulars to Box 133, THE CHINA PRESS.

10583 A 2

FOR SALE: One or two genuine Coventry-made Premier motorcycles, 3½ h.p., single or 3-speed gear; highly suitable for side-car work. Also a couple of second-hand machines. All at bargain prices. Apply to Box 324, THE CHINA PRESS.

10574 T.F.

The Shanghai Chemical Laboratory

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